Beaver Radical

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J. S. RUTAN, *Proprietor.*

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

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THIRD STREET,
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JAMES M. SELLERS,
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Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec13'72-1y

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All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr25'72-1y.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 75 GRANT STREET,
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se21'71-6m

READ BY EVERYBODY,
THE BEAVER RADICAL.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	8.40	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	11.45	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.51	1.45PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	4.22	5.09	9.11
Crestline .. Ar	9.20	5.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline .. De	9.40	6.10AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.55	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.05	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.03AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.50AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.20	11.20	3.25
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	5.15
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	6.28
Crestline .. Ar	5.35	6.20	4.05	8.05
Crestline .. De	11.30AM	6.50	4.15	8.25
Mansfield	12.05PM	7.19	4.43	8.55
Orrville	2.13	9.20	6.37	11.06
Alliance	4.20	11.00	8.25	1.10PM
Rochester	6.57	1.12AM	10.42	3.39
Pittsburgh	8.10	2.20	11.45PM	4.45

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R On and after Dec. 23d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.18
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.13	6.35
Bayard		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Bayard		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		4.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM.	4.46	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10 40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 & 7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex:	8:00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Walls Ac.No.6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac, No3	7:25 p m
		Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.50 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm; arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 78 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

E. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

FROM KANSAS.

Kansas Weather—Rice County—Its Soil—Healthful Climate—Railroads—Sports—Schools—Homesteads and How to Get Them—Wants.

Correspondence of the Radical.

BROOKDALE, RICE Co., KAN., January 30th, 1873.

Since my last we have welcomed the advent of 1873, not that we would say aught against the one which, like its predecessors, has gone into the valley and the shadow to be seen and known no more until it shall comfort us on the day of judgment, on the contrary we have reason to bless the year that has just expired. Our progress and prosperity as a nation and a people were most flattering. Our governmental affairs have been managed so as to give satisfactory results to a great majority. Our relations with every civilized nation during 1872 assumed a cordial character. As individuals we have had the usual allotment of smiles and tears, clouds and sunshine.

I find a number of your readers have their hearts and thoughts turned westward. I find, too, that all they can hear or read of Kansas makes this State their choice. I have now been in this State nearly eighteen months, and can truly say the longer I live here the better I like to stay.

We have had some extremely cold weather this winter. Mercury has been to twelve degrees below zero. Snow to the depth of ten inches fell before Christmas, and it has not all disappeared yet. The cold weather has been uniform. We have not had any rain since the first of last November, nor do we expect any until Spring opens. We have had excellent roads all winter, and have not been troubled quite so much with "gentle zephyrs" this winter as we were last.

Rice county is yet in its infancy, is barely able to walk alone. Has had some little difficulty in cutting its teeth in shape of railroad bonds, county seat, etc., but still its progress has not been retarded. Hutchinson's Resources of Kansas (which, by the way, those of your readers who think of emigrating should possess,) says: "Rice county has a greater amount of tillable land than any county of its size in the State." We have no stagnant ponds, swamps or marshes, and consequently no malarious diseases. Pulmonary diseases never originate here, and many persons who are afflicted with such complaints seek this section for relief. The air is pure and vigorous; it is never damp. There is nothing to induce disease but everything to promote health. We have good water and plenty of it, the whole Arkansas Valley being well watered. The nights are delightfully cool even in the hottest part of summer. We were troubled some last summer by mosquitos, and when the buffalo ranged here the whole surface of the country was infested with fleas. These disappear soon after the buffalo leave.

Everything thrives here which can be grown in this latitude. Corn, oats and all sorts of vegetables, except cabbage, are easily raised the first year on the soil. Wheat as far as tried has proved a success. The soil of the Arkansas bottoms is a rich, black sandy loam from three to eight feet deep. There is no rough rocky waste land in Rice county. The sand hills are covered with rich, nutritious grass and lucious wild plums. Grapes grow in abundance in the timber along the streams. The Little Arkansas flows through Rice county. It is about seventy-five miles in length. Cow creek also flows through it. Cow creek is seventy miles long. Our house is built on the west bank of Cow creek. We are not more than three miles east of the centre line of the State. We are situated between the two great railroads of the State, the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. This last road was completed to the State line on the first day of the present month and year. There has been laid since March, 1872, three hundred and sixty-two miles of road. The entire distance from Atchison to the State line is four hundred and seventy miles. The preliminary survey of the road from the State line to Ft. Lyon has been made and will be to Pueblo, Colorado, as soon as possible. The road must be pushed on to a profitable terminus in the cattle regions and silver mines of Colorado, nor will it stop until it reaches the Pacific and has been made the fair-weather, transcontinental route of the nation. Success to the enterprise.

We have a considerable quantity of game, principally at this season chickens, quails and rabbits. In two months from now all our streams will be covered with wild geese and ducks. Our streams afford buffalo, bass, pike and catfish. Dry goods and groceries are as cheap here with the addition of freight as in Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.

The school interests of Kansas are well cared for, as every 16th and 36th section of the public land (except a few Indian reservations) are reserved for school purposes, and cannot be sold for less than three dollars per acre, which may be paid in cash or in ten equal annual payments in advance with ten per cent interest per annum. No good land can be bought of the Government in Kansas excepting by actual settlement. Every head of a family or widow, or single man or woman, over twenty-one years of age, being a citizen, or having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, can pre-empt 160 acres of government land inside or outside of railroad limits. The first act necessary in pre-emption is settlement, or the commencement of some improvement upon the land. The pre-emptor must within ninety days go or send to the Land Office in his district, pay two dollars and make a "filing," or written declaration of intention to pre-empt, and within thirty months from filing the land must be paid for. No one can pay for land under the pre-emption law until the claimant and his family, if he has any, has actually resided upon the land at least six months, and he must not be the owner of 320 acres of land within the United States exclusive of the pre-emption claim. No one can make a settlement or improvement on land for another which would hold for pre-emption. Soldiers have no rights in pre-emption beyond any other person. We will now pass to the homestead lands. Any person qualified as above can acquire by occupation, and the payment of commissions and fees, ($18,00 to $26,00) 160 acres of land held at $1,25 per acre, or 80 acres of land held at $2,50 acre, or within ten miles of a railroad. Every homestead settler, except soldiers, must in person go the Land Office to make the filing, unless he is actually living on the land, and then a filing before the County Clerk of the county within which the land is situated is allowable. Homesteads are not liable for debts contracted prior to settlement. A soldier or sailor who served not less than ninety days during the recent rebellion and was honorably discharged, can homestead 160 acres either within or without the railroad limits. A soldier or sailor can file upon land through an agent, but the agent must have powers of an attorney, and go to the Land Office in person and make a filing and pay the fee; but the the soldier or sailor must within the six months commence actual settlement, pay his homestead fees, or he forfeits all rights to the land and also loses his homestead right. He must then reside upon it one year no matter how long he served in the army. Claims having water and timber have all been entered except in new counties not yet organized. Barbour is one of these counties. It lies on the State line south of the Arkansas. It has more and better timber than any county in the state; has more streams and numerous springs of pure, soft water. It also contains excellent rocks for building. It lies wholly within the Osage Reservation, and can only be obtained by actual settlers at $1,25 an acre. Some pioneers have already taken claims and commenced improvements. I have not overcome all fears of the Los, and feel safer a little farther off.

Rice county needs a newspaper, a lawyer, two physicians and two school teachers. We want a few politicians and any reasonable number of good citizens; not to crowd us. The M. E. element predominates largely in this county among christians. The Weslyan Methodists have a society, the Quakers have one and the Congregationalists have one also. We have a number of Cumberland Presbyterians here now, and will have quite a number as soon as spring opens. There are three or perhaps four Sunday-school organizations. The Sunday-school I attend had a present of a library from St. Paul's M. E. Church in Jersey City. When you Beaver folks tire of yours send them along.

"Elmwood" is the name of our farm, on account of being built among elm trees. All the farms in this neighborhood are named, some appropriately while others are not. For instance "Wildwood" is a high prairie farm, without a single tree on it. I suggested either Mount Airy or Pleasant View, but the owner liked the jingle of Wildwood. "How do we find amusements on the frontier?" We have always something to interest us. The coming of the mail possesses an interest paramount to all others with us. We take four newspapers—the Kansas *Commonwealth*, *Prairie Farmer*, Toledo *Blade* and THE BEAVER RADICAL. All of these are ably conducted, and we not only derive pleasure but profit from them. Think of this, farmers. Subscribe for newspapers for your families, and the time will soon come when you will rank among the most refined, intelligent and progressive citizens in our broad land.

SADE.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Message from President Grant—Federal Laws to be Enforced in Utah—Jurors to be Selected from Law-abiding Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise if it continues during the coming recess, from a threatened conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities.

No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the Territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs and the enforcement of law within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the Territories, but an examination of them will show that it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment.

Sometimes the power given to the Territorial Legislatures has been somewhat larger and sometimes somewhat smaller than the powers generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a Territorial Legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the Territory was to be made under the direct supervision of the National Government.

Accordingly the organic law creating the Territory of Utah, passed September 9, 1850, provided for the appointment of a Supreme Court, the judges of which are judges of the District Courts; a clerk, a marshal and an attorney, and to these Federal officers is confided jurisdiction in all important matters, but, as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the jurors to serve in the courts to be selected in such manner as the Territorial Legislature see fit to prescribe.

It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress, so far as the same might be compatible with the supervisory control of the Federal Government, to leave the minor details connected with the administration of law to regulation by local authority, but such a desire ought not to govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities, or to impede the enforcement of law, or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the Territory.

Evidently it was never intended to intrust the Territorial Legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own, or increasing the jurisdiction of courts appointed by the Territorial authority, although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of the judges appointed by the President, or to interfere with their action. Several years of unhappy experience make it appear that in both of these respects the Territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress.

Public opinion in that Territory, produced by circumstances too notorious to require further notice, makes it necessary in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice and to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the District Courts, if not put under the control of Federal officers, shall be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them, and also to pass some act which shall deprive the Probate Courts or any court created by the Territorial Legislature of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the courts held by the United States judges.

I am convinced that, so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the Territory, or which interferes with local prejudices, or provides for the punishment of polygamy or any of its afflicted vices or crimes. I presume that Congress, in passing upon this subject, will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure honest and impartial jurors, whose verdicts will command confidence, and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and at the same time make it understood that crime cannot be committed with impunity.

I have before said that while the laws creating the several Territories have generally contained uniform provisions in respect of the judiciary, Congress occasionally varied these provisions in various details as the circumstances of the Territory affected seemed to demand, and, in creating the Territory of Utah, Congress evidently thought that circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other Territories, for, by section nine of the act creating that Territory, it is provided that a writ of error may be brought from the decision of any judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom, a provision never inserted in any other Territorial act, except that creating the Territory of New Mexico.

This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mould the organic law to the peculiar necessities of the Territory, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedent thus established. I am advised that the United States Courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Territorial Legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of habeas corpus on Probate Courts in the Territory, and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly, the Legislature of the Territory cannot give to any court whatever, the power to discharge, by habeas corpus, persons held by or under process from the courts created by Congress; but complaints are made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts.

I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, a result I should greatly deprecate, and in view of this and other obvious considerations I earnestly recommend that Congress, at the present session, pass some act which will enable the District Court of Utah to proceed, with independence and efficiency, in the administration of law and justice.

U. S. GRANT,

POLITICAL.

—Local Option was defeated in Reading, Pa, Friday, by about 900 majority.

—It is ascertained definitely that there is no foundation for the recent report that Secretary Boutwell has tendered his resignation.

—E. F. Evans, Republican candidate for mayor, of Reading, Pa., on Friday was elected by 320 majority—a Republican gain of 771 over the last mayoralty election.

—The President sent to the Senate Tuesday the nomination of David D. Smith as Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

—Mr. Brockway, of Columbia county, has read in place in the House of Representatives a bill to erect a new county to be called Minnequa from parts of Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan and Lycoming counties.

—The Montrose *Independent Republican* says: "Mr. Quay, former editor of the Beaver RADICAL, is a deep thinker and a clear, perspicuous writer. That he will, in the performance of the duties of his office, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, fully meet the expectations of those who personally know and appreciate his talents, and also the demands of the people of this great commonwealth, need not for a moment be questioned.

—The establishment of a Republic in Spain was celebrated at Madrid by a general illumination. The streets were crowded, but there was no discord. Dispatches from the Provinces report tranquility everywhere excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists. It is said, however, that the army is opposed to a republic and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for ruler between Duke Montpensier and Ex-Queen Isabella. Don Carlos entered Spain on the 13th inst. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interest of their leader. Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city and the north, at Parcorva, a town in Burgess.

[For the Beaver Radical.]

THE FAMILY JEWELS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF L. SCHUCKING.

CHAPTER VII.

Valentine had carelessly thrown herself upon the bed to await the coming of dawn; gradually the excitement that had kept her wakeful during the night died away, and at last her weary eyelids closed in a profound slumber. When she awoke she sprang to the window with a cry of alarm—the whole western sky was rosy with the reflected rays from the east. Hastily donning her mantle and hat she slipped noiselessly into the corridor. Here she paused irresolute—should she go alone? Had she not better waken her father and beg him to go her errand—but no she would not disturb his rest again, she would go herself. She started forward hastily with a strangely mingled feeling of anxiety and expectation—anxiety for her captive's safety, and expectation for what the next hour might bring forth.

She reached the forest unperceived and sped along the path she had led Max a few hours before. On the summit she paused to regain her breath, and for an instant entranced by the magnificence of the glorious scene beneath her. The sun was just rising above the line of the Vosges beyond the valley of the Meuse, and bursting through the dense cloud curtains with a crimson and golden glory. The windows of the eastern side of the villa reflected the sunbeams making it look like an illumination—and over yonder, in the mountain gap to the left, the rays colored a rising column of smoke with a roseate hue—the forges were renewing their fires.

Another glance at the wondrous scene, at the Ferme still buried in deep repose—all quiet save from the stable ever and anon the impatient whinneying of a horse, or the triumphant cry of the royal crested chanticleer, and Valentine turned to hasten on her errand. On, through the damp shrubbery on whose every leaf shone myriads of diamonds that gleamed in the morning sun, and which as she brushed beneath them fell on her neck and head like the blessings of early morning. How short the distance seemed now—and it had appeared interminable the night before!

On she sped, lightly, as her fairy sisters had trod the self-same path in the light of the young moon, and at last stood at the font of the rocky ascent leading to the grotto. Here she paused half in surprise, half in fear, for she saw that the door had not been closed—perhaps it had grown too old and rusty, for it had been placed there no one could tell when or why. She called softly as if fearing to wake the echoes—no answer! Was he sleeping so soundly in his couch of adamant? She crept softly to the opening, peered curiously in, then entered and glanced searchingly around—there was no one there! With a trembling heart she went farther into the shadows, went to the brink of the chasm and strove to pierce through the Egyptian darkness, then retraced her steps to the entrance where the light streamed faintly

Climbing on a huge boulder she looked anxiously down the ravine, along the rarely used foot-path that followed the meanderings of the brook which dashed over the mossy stones beyond with a mellow, gurgling laughter then wandered on its way to the Meuse.

Right and left the hills rose in their steep sameness, as if they had once been united and had been torn asunder by a subterranean quarrel. A falcon was soaring above the lofty tree tops, uttering its harsh call—but no human figure, save the slight girlish figure was to be seen in the oppressive solitude. It was very strange! Had he perhaps neglected the warning and ventured too far into the grotto and met a horrible death in the black waters of the lake? No, the thought was too terrible, and Valentine cast it from her with a shudder. He had evidently become impatient at her delay and found his way to Void at dawn. But even this had been imprudent; how *could* he, a stranger and a German, have ventured alone in the enemy's country? Then a revulsion of feeling swept over her, and she stamped her foot with impatience and mortification; then she thought how little he had trusted her promise to return to him when the danger was over. For a few moments she stood irresolute, then quieting herself with the assurance that he must be safely with his friends in Void she hastened homeward.

As she approached the Ferme she half expected to see signs of the arrival of some one—some one whom she could have greeted with an inexplicable joy spite of his disobedience to he rommands; and should she not find him at the house she was determined to beg her father to accompany her to Void to satisfy herself that he had reached there in safety—what cared she for Gaston's criticisms now?—or for Ellen's contemptuous glances; that lady had won the girl's undying hatred.

As Valentine entered the courtyard the servant who fed the animals was just going toward the stables. Valentine called him to her, and learned that no one had arrived, and that the German's horse was still in the stable. She entered the *salon* and listlessly opened the shutters, then threw herself wearily upon a sofa, and closed her eyes with a long drawn sigh. She could not rest, but sprang to her feet with a feverish light in her sleepless eyes.

What if after all he had perished—perished through her fault! was the sole torturing thought as she rushed to the terrace to feel the cool morning breeze on her heated temples. Suddenly she paused in her restless walk and bending forward with a glad expectant light breaking over her face, she waited with lips apart and clasped hands—there, through the centre avenue—was not that the enemy's uniform, the military cap and red collar—yes!—then a second—and a third—Valentine started back with a low cry of anguish, the light fading from her face leaving it a deathly paleness, as she watched the half dozen German soldiers, in their gray mantels with rifles on their shoulders, steadily approach the house. At the terrace stair they halted and lowered their clinking arms to the stones, while one of their number ascended the terrace and respectfully approached the young girl who stood beside the table like a statue, one cold hand resting on the back of an iron chair. The hostile warrior had nothing terrifying in his appearance; on the contrary his face was good natured in the extreme, as he approached hesitatingly, his finger laid thoughtfully upon his forehead as if summoning all his knowledge of the French tongue to his aid.

"I beg pardon, Madmoiselle—we disturb rather early. But orders—duty! The Captain has sent us to conduct Lieutenant Daveland to his quarters. Will you have the kindness to show us where he is—or to announce our arrival? We will wait—for the Captain has commanded the Herr Lieutenant to return with us. So you see, Madmoiselle I must beg of you."

As he spoke this with difficulty in his wretched French his eyes twinkled mischievously, betraying his knowledge of the Captain's intention to play a trick on the First Lieutenant, and under the pretext of conducting him safely to Void, have him roused from a delicious nap at this early hour. Valentine understood but half of what the man said, but enough to increase her anxiety a hundred fold.

In a trembling voice she asked:

"Has Lieutenant Von Daveland not returned to Void—did you not meet him?"

"Returned? No, Madmoiselle; we knocked at his window when we started, he was not there—nor did we meet him—has he gone already?"

"Wait, I will call my father," she exclaimed turning suddenly and hastening to her father's room.

In a few hasty words she told him how she had concealed Max in the grotto, and on returning to release him had not found him, and that some of his men were below asking for him. Mons. d'Avelon started from his pillow with a hurried exclamation of alarm, and accompanied his daughter to the terrace. 'Twas fortunate that he spoke German so readily, for the landwehr's knowledge of French was limited to a few common phrases and simple questions.

Mons. d'Avelon concluded to tell the Prussians the truth, knowing well that it would only endanger his already precarious situation by attempting to conceal anything. He told him of his desire to detain Max because they were interested in the game; of his daughter's suspicion that the workmen at the Forges of Rubrai knew of his being at the Ferme and were going to surprise him—only withholding Valentine's part in the affair;— and of Valentine's conclusion to lead him to a place of safety, and of her vain effort to find him when the danger was over. But, he assured them, that they would surely find the young gentleman, who had likely wandered some round-about way, safely in Void by this time. At this intelligence the landwehrman grew serious; he turned inquiringly to his comrades, whom he had beckoned to approach, and who stood near, as serious as himself. For several moments he paused as if deliberating what to do in this unexpected turn of affairs. What these French people said might be true; the young lady with her pale face and anxious eyes was surely truthful; but the old gentleman's physiognomy was by no means so prepossessing—and perhaps he was trying to deceive them as he had already deceived his daughter—for who had brought the forge men to the Ferme? who had told them of the officer's presence here?

"I am very sorry, sir," he said at last "but our regulations are very severe; it would be well for you should Herr Von Daveland turn up soon—if anything has happened him, then we must know who is to blame. I must now request you to accompany us to Void where our Captain can examine you further."

"This means that you arrest us?" exclaimed Mons. d'Avelon in a faint voice.

"I only said that you must accompany us to Void—the officers will decide anything further."

Valentine clutched her father's arm with an agonizing cry as she leant helplessly against him. With a half suppressed expletive Mons. d'Avelon placed his fainting daughter in a chair and bent over her, whispering tenderly:

"Calm yourself, my child, calm yourself! This is a terrible business, but we will soon convince them of our innocence, for Herr Daveland must appear somewhere—somehow. Pray, be firm, my darling; rouse your energy and—Herr," —turning to to the landwehrman, when he saw Valentine recovering—"do you mean to drag my daughter to Void—don't you see she is ill?"

The honest warrior stood, both hands clasped around the muzzle of his rifle, his eyes resting pityingly on the young girl's face. If a crime had been perpetrated here it was very evident that the members of the household remaining behind would obliterate all traces of it, while the master and his child were in Void. He decided quickly. Approaching his comrades he held a short consultation, then turned to d'Avelon and said:

"If you prefer it—and it is perhaps just as well—we will guard you here in your house while I send two of my companions with a report of what has occurred to the Captain."

"Certainly we prefer that," returned d'Avelon. "Come Valentine, we will retire to the *salon*, they can guard us there; I will send for Ellen."

She sprang to her feet at the mere mention of that name, recalled her sinking energies, and taking her father's arm, exclaimed angrily:

"She is the most to blame for all this! She and Gaston concocted the scheme, which was to have been carried out last night; she has—"

"Valentine!" exclaimed Ellen in a threatening voice, as she hastened toward them, "if you do not cease your shameless slanders instantly, I will—"

"In God's name, girls! is this the time and place for such a scene?" interrupted d'Avelon, interposing himself between them. "Ellen, can't you see what has occurred? the German has disappeared, they demand him of us, they have arrested us, and we, are their prisoners; you too, Ellen, and we will likely be shot unless the missing man appears in time to save us. Come into the house; we will talk there—come!"

They entered the *salon* and one man was stationed at the terrace door, another at the hall entrance, two more were dispatched to Void, while the leader of the little band, and the remaining one explored the house and surroundings. They found Daveland's horse in the stables, and tried in vain to gain some information from the servants, who avoided them frowningly. In vain he strove to ascertain where Max had spent part of the night, or in what part of the house the room in which he had slept was located; the men servants returned but a laconic *"je ne sais pas, moi!"* while the maids avoided the Germans as a pestilence.

"If we only had two more of our fellows here," at last impatiently exclaimed the leader, "I would station a guard at the gate, and order them to shoot any of the vermin who dared to venture out. I cannot understand how Lieutenant Daveland could be so careless as to pass the night with such a lot. Do you believe in this tale of a gang of forgemen invading the house last night?"

"Not a word of it!" returned the bearded warrior at his side, emphasizing his words with a thump of his rifle upon the graveled walk, "These creatures don't look as if they needed any outside assistance to dispose of a single helpless German."

"That they don't. I wonder if they are silly enough to expect to go unpunished?"

"I suppose they never dreamed we were such early birds, and would be here at this hour; nor would we have been, if the Captain had not wanted to play a trick on the Lieutenant. Perhaps the old monsieur and his daughter were just on the point of starting to some place of security when we came."

"Hum, we spoiled their plans quickly enough: They must rise earlier if they want to get ahead of us."

"I feel sorry for the young lady, should it fare ill with them. She seemed to be really worried about the Lieutenant. I tell you, if she was acting she understands the art better than I ever imagined any christian did."

"Do you really think that if the Lieutenant does not appear soon the Captain will have them shot?" asked his companion, leaning against the corner of the house.

"I don't know whether he has the authority to do it, I think he will send them to Commercy, where the—but look there," he added suddenly, as he pointed to the ground beneath the window; the grass was trodden down as if a struggle had taken place, and on the window sill was the marks of greasy, sooty fingers.

"This looks rather suspicious," said the leader thoughtfully. "It looks as if a number of persons had burst in the window, seized the Lieutenant—but the window is not broken—"

"Which proves that it was opened from the inside," interrupted the other. "Perhaps the old gentleman was kind enough to open it for them—at all events they entered here and these footprints were made in the struggle with the villainous rascals!"

"They will atone for it!" exclaimed the leader, shaking his fist menacingly; "we will likely have the pleasure of making a bonfire of this accursed hut before twenty-four hours!"

TO BE CONTINUED.

A PEORIA man arose the morning after a storm and found his dog kennel buried in a drift as high as a church. He worked for half an hour to dig his dog out, and then went down town and told his clerks what he had done, adding, "A merciful man is merciful to his beasts." But after he left home the neighbors saw his wife and daughter shoveling out paths through the snow and carrying in coal.

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By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES PORTER, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 4TH, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a piece of ground situate in the BOROUGH OF BRIDGEWATER, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by Mulberry Street, east by Locust alley, south by Clarion Street, and west by Otter Lane; containing about HALF AN ACRE, and embracing lots numbered 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Hayes' plan of lots in said borough, all enclosed, and having thereon erected a good frame stable.

TERMS—One half the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the remainder in one year from that date, with lawful intercst therefor from the same time.

jan31-3t J. C. WILSON, Executor.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

National Bank of Beaver County,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 27th of December 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$196,365 12
Overdrafts	963 40
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from National Banks	2,195 86
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,058 76
Banking House	14,374 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	2,298 63
Premiums	173 31
Cash items—Stamps	1,435 21
Bills of other National Banks	6,209 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	79 89
Specie—Coin	5,290 80
Legal Tender Notes	18,120 00
	$336,546 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	22,981 86
Discount	5,249 34
Exchange	3,566 67
Interest	1,986 79
Profit and Loss	340 31
National Bank circulation	106,384 00
Dividends unpaid	1,081 24
Individual Deposits	38,920 83
Due to National Banks	2,615 76
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,420 89
	$336,546 79

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
Beaver County, }

I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 6th day of January, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P.

Correct—Attest:

BENJ. WILDE,
R. E. HOOPES,
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jan17

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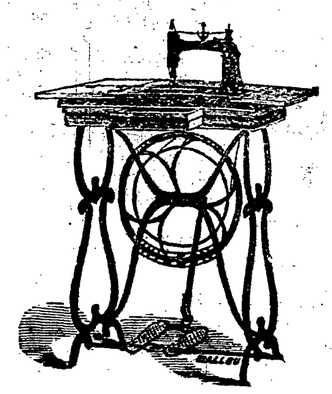

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For the Beaver Radical.

THE SONG OF THE PICK.

Down in the deep, dark, misty mine
A course of endless toil is mine;
'Tis pick, pick, pick, and pound away,
Hour after hour, day after day:
No difference how the hands may smart,
Or how the shoulders ache,
There I must pick and pound away
For filthy lucres' sake.

Above my head the tall trees grow,
Above my head bright waters flow,
Above my head the wild bird sings
Or beats the air with gaudy wings:
No difference how the birds may sing,
The slumbering world to wake,
Yet I must pick and pound away
For filthy lucres' sake.

The treach'rous slate like slabs of lead
May fall on my devoted head,
The gass may fire and through my room
May roll a fearful red simoon:
No difference if the gass should burn,
Or fickle slate should break,
Still I must pick and pound away
For filthy lucres' sake.

A wife may weep in solitude,
And hungry children cry for food,
A miner on his bier may lay
Whose fond life has been snatched away;
No difference miners may be slain,
And loved ones hearts may break,
Still I must pick and pound away.
For filthy lucres' sake.

Rheumatic pains may rack the frame,
Both legs and arms grow halt and lame,
The sides may ache, the life of man
Be dwindled down to half a span:
No difference though man's life grows short
From many a pain and ache,
Still I must pick and pound away
For filthy lucres' sake.

Though all my work be wrought in pain,
Some other hand will reap the gain,
Some other one, as gospel true
Grows wealthy on the work I do:
No difference who the gain secures,
Or who the crumbs do take,
Still I must pick and pound away
For filthy lucres' sake.

INDUSTRY, Feb. 10th, 1873. L

A MARRIAGE FORBIDDEN.

A Father Pursuing his Daughter and her Abductors, and Repeatedly Firing upon Them, but Beaten by Fast Horses and Forced to Make the Best of It.

[From the New York Sun.]

About a week ago Robert Wilson of White Plains met Miss Kate Lowery of Kenisco on the train from New York. They chatted until the train reached White Plains. Here Robert proposed to drive her home in a sleigh. Miss Kate consented, and before they reached her father's house she had promised to marry Wilson. The church clock of Kenisco, if there had been one, would have tolled two in the morning before Wilson's sleigh drew up before old John Lowery's gate.

There was an ominous light in the house, and as Kate approached, the door flew open, and her father, with a piece of inch rope in his hand, and asked his daughter who her companion was, and why she had stayed out until the chickens had crowed. Wilson told the old man to go to bed, saying that his daughter's companion was her future husband. Mr. Lowery forbade the nuptials instanter, and hustled Miss Kate into the house.

On Friday last Wilson, Sam Carpenter, (better known as "Swearing Sam") and Jas. Johnson drove to Kenisco to assist Wilson in abducting the girl. About eight o'clock at night, the men having secured the assistance of Mrs. King (Kate's sister) and Miss Catherine Sweeny, drove up to the Lowery mansion and sent a polite invitation for Kate to join them in a sleigh ride. The venerable Mr. Lowery, suspecting no conspiracy, raised no objection and Kate went. Carpenter, who was driver, turned his horses toward Tarrytown. It was the programme to go there and get a minister to marry Wilson and Miss Lowery.

After the party had traveled about four miles, and while they were driving along at leisure, they were startled by the report of a gun, instantly followed by a shower of buckshot, a quantity of which struck the sleigh and frightened its inmates.

"Stop, or I'll shoot again!" was heard from behind.

Carpenter, the driver, leaped out and ascended an apple tree, and the rest of the party awaited events. The girl's father rode up beside the sleigh with a double barrelled shot gun on his shoulder, and ordered the party to turn and drive back to Kenisco. Spying Carpenter up the apple tree, Lowery leveled his gun and ordered him down.

"Don't shoot, Mr. Lowery!" screamed Carpenter, "and I'll come down."

"That marriage shall not take place," said Mr. Lowery; "so just drive back."

Carpenter took the reins. Johnson seized the whip, and giving the horses a sharp cut, they dashed off toward Tarrytown, leaving the angry father in the road. He gazed an instant at the retreating sleigh, then raising his gun he blazed away with the other barrel, and started his horse on a run after the fugitives. The father loaded and fired five or six times, but each second the distance between him and the sleigh was lengthened. Carpenter turned into the Sing Sing road, throwing Miss Lowery's father off the trail, and after traveling a mile or two took a short cut for Tarrytown. The father went to Sing Sing, but did not find his daughter. The elopement party arrived in Tarrytown about 1 A. M., and put up at the Briggs House. Search was made for a clergyman, but none could be found. The party stayed in Tarrytown all day Friday, and drove to Kenisco at night, stopping at Mrs. Sweeney's.

On Saturday at dark Wilson, Johnson, Carpenter, Miss Sweeney and Mrs. King, behind, because—having seen her father, she had changed her mind about the marriage. Learning that her sister had started for White Plains bent on marriage, Mrs. King and her brother Dan took the night express train, and arrived in White Plains just as the sleighing party drove up to the Orawampum Hotel.

Here the sisters met, and a war of words followed. Mrs. King said that her father was on the way with two guns and three pistols, swearing that he would shoot the whole party. At this Kate and Wilson broke away, entered a sleigh, and were rapidly driven to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Van Kleeck, where the knot was tied just as the infuriated brother and sister drove up to the door. Seeing that they were too late they made the best of it, and the party went to a restaurant for the bridal feast, after which the bride and groom drove to Tarrytown.

Some time on Saturday night the venerable Mr. Lowery arrived in White Plains with his artilery; but learning that the couple had married in spite of him, he countermarched in good order, muttering that he would shoot somebody. But the good old man failed to keep his word this time.

THE COMING WOMAN.

An Evening Party in the City of Churches—Rich Silks, Fine Laces, and Brilliant Diamonds—A $7000 Outfit on a Miss of Seven Years—Young America Alive.

A party was given one evening last week by the parents of a young miss of 11 years, at their sumptuous residence in Brooklyn, the guests being exclusively the companions, male and female, of the daughter referred to. The party was a full-dress affair, the hours appointed being from 8 P. M. to 2 A. M. From 150 to 175 guests were present, who were received by their young hostess with as much ease and self-possession as a matron could assume.

The dresses consisted of white, pink, yellow, lavender, and ceil blue silk, elaborately trimmed and decked with spangles. The hair was dressed in the latest style—frizzed, puffed, powdered, and adorned with flowers. Four-buttoned white kid gloves were generally worn, while french kid boots, matching the dresses in color, encased the feet. Only one thing was in the miniature representation of an adult party, viz, enamelled faces. Powder, however, was freely used, but so artistically as to almost defy detection.

One little girl, if she could be recognized as such, particularly engaged attention. She could not have been more than nine years of age, and in addition to the powdered and dazzling costumes she sported with true appreciation a pair of diamond earrings, a gold chain and watch studded with diamonds. Upon each arm was a bracelet of elaborate workmanship, which she held up for display, exclaiming as she did so, "there's no sham about these, they'r the real stuff, for mother said so."

Another child of seven summers was arrayed in a rose colored silk, $7 per yard, trimmed with three point applique flounces; a galaxy of diamonds and other expensive jewelry; a gold belt, the buckle of which was literally covered with diamonds; a band of gold encircled the head, and from a pendent therefrom sparkled a solitaire of great value. Her mother was heard to exclaim exultingly that the price of her child's outfit for that evening was $7000. A jealous mother overhearing the remark, declared, "Upon the next occasion my daughter shall be dressed in tea-rose silk, which is by all means less common than pink. As for jewelry, she shall surpass Miss Nellie or I'm much mistaken."

The young gentlemen, whose ages ranged from 9 to 14 years, were generally attired in black dress coats, light pants, and lavender neckties. Their ambition was exhibited by conspicuous gold watch chains and seal ornaments. Rings of every description and quality were worn, consisting of diamonds, onyx, seal, amethyst, topaz, emeralds, &c. The hair of the elder swains was parted in the middle and worn in long, floating locks.

Music and dancing, interspersed with flirtations, occupied the evening. At 12 the juvenile assembly were summoned to supper, which was perfect in its appointments, and served by colored waiters imported for the occasion. The adieus were spoken with sufficient grace and ceremony to satisfy the most ardent devotee of modern etiquette. As the reporter left the festive scene, the wonder why there was such a large number of vain and foolish women in the community had vanished.—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHEN Sidney Smith had gravely listened to the details of a mad dog's course through the streets of London—how he frightened a bishop, and was at length dispatched with difficulty—the clerical wit remarked that he "should like to hear the dog's side of the story."

A WESTERN woman whipped a man who slandered her husband, and was arrested and fined for it; and her husband, the ungrateful brute, refused to pay the fine.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale a two horse wagon, a good double set of harness, one iron cultivator, one cutting box, all in good order.

J. C. MOLTER,
feb14-3m Market street, Bridgewater.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 257, March Term, 1873.

In the matter of petition of New Brighton Gas Company for incorporation.

January 24, 1873, petition presented in open court, whereupon the court order the same to be filed and that notice be inserted in the Beaver County *Press* and Beaver *Radical*, giving notice of this application and that the petitioners will be declared a corporation in accordance with the prayer of said petition, at the next term of court if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary in the meantime.

By the Court.
ATTEST JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.
feb14-3t

New Advertisements.

M. B. COCHRAN & CO.

121 LIBERTY STREET, CORNER FIFTH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers and dealers in

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

AND

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES

Have in store a full stock of

DEANE STEAM PUMPS,

JUDSON GOVERNORS,

SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY,

&c., &c., &c.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

nov15-1m.

DRY GOODS

RETAILED AT

Auction Prices,

FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY.

MR. M. SCHIFF,

OF NEW BRIGHTON,

Is determined to close out his entire stock of

DRY GOODS

REGARDLESS OF COST,

in as short a time as possible, as he intends to devote all his attention in the future to the

MANUFACTURE OF

WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY.

THOSE WHO WANT

BARGAINS

ARE RESPECTFULLY

INVITED TO CALL AT ONCE,

And they will have a chance to make their selection out of a

WELL SELECTED STOCK.

oct18-2m.

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We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted Stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER
Price $5.50.

The Most Perfect and Successful Washer Ever Made.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

mar29-3m—sc1-3m

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Successors to H. W. Seely,

BRIDGE STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

QUEENSWARE and NOTIONS,

Cash paid for Farmers' Marketing.

jy19-1y.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

Will purchase and forward any article.

MANUFACTURED OR SOLD

In this city, at the lowest prices.

Parties in the country wishing to purchase Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Guns, Revolvers Nursery Stock, Jewelry, Furniture, Millinery Hardware, Drugs, Notions, Books, Stationery Saddlery, Carpetings, Dry Goods, &c., &c., will do well to send to us. All goods will be chosen with a view to economy, as well as taste and fitness, and boxes or packages forwarded by Express to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO
sept12-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have received an elegant stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS, DIAMOND PINS, EAR RINGS, STUDS and RINGS, CORAL, STONE CAMEO, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, ONYX and GOLD SETS OF JEWELRY, FINE NECKLACES and LOCKETS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS COLLAR BUTTONS, GENTS' PINS, GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES, SOLID SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE AND FANCY GOODS. All suitable for Holiday Presents, and will be sold low at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
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CHAS. B. HURST,

INSURANCE and GENERAL AGENCY,

(NEAR THE DEPOT,)

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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

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Fire, Life and Accident Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, &c., correctly written. Depositions and Acknowledgments taken. Passengers booked to and from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany. Money and goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada.

ETNA INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS..... $6,000,000
Established in 1819—Wealthiest and most reliable Company in the World.
"By their Fruits ye shall know them."
Losses Paid to Jan. 1st, 1871.....$28,000,000

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OF NEW YORK.

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ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CINCINNATI.

CACH ASSETS $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE,
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CASI ASSETS, over $600,000

LANCASTER,
OF LANCASTER, PA.

CSH PAID ASSETS,..... $240,000

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF ERIE, PA.

CASH CAPITAL..... $250,000
Insures against damage by lightning as well as fire.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS..... $3,500,000

TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH ASSETS,..... $1,500,000
Pai losses, since its organization, of over $700 a da for death and injury.

Representing the above first class Companies, acknwledged to be amongst the best in the world, and presenting a gross Cash Capital of over Sixteen Millions of Dollars, I am able to take Insurance on departments, and Policies issued without delay. Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. *Insure to-day. By one days' neglect or delay you may loose the savings of years.* Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain. *Insure to-day. One day is worth two to-morrows.* Quality also is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article always proves the dearest. *Therefore, look to Quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance. Look to worth and wealth for Indemnity. The Best is the Cheapest.* "As you sow in you shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I flatter myself, by strict attention to a legitimate business, not only to merit a continuance of the same, but hope, by the facilities and inducements I am now enabled to offer, for a large increase during the present year.

MRS. A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications in adjoining boroughs and townships.

CHARLES B. HURST,
Insurance and General Agent,
jy7'71 Near the Depot, Rochester, Penn'a.

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LANCASTER, PA.

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B. F. SHENK, Treasurer.
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HENRY CARPENTER, Physician;
JACOB M. FRANTZ, Farmer;
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JNO. K. REED, of Reed, M'Gran & Co., Bankers;
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DWELLINGS,
MERCHANDISE,
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CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
MILLS AND FACTORIES,

And all other FIRE RISKS taken at as low rates as a first class Company can afford.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Firm Policies issued on Dwellings, farm property, &c., at

LOW RATES.

Policies liberal in other terms. Apply to

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jy29'70:1y.

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Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, V. Pres.
ALEX. W. WILTER, Sec'y.
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CSH ASSETS, $200,000
SETS Feb. 1st, '70, $530,393 14

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Perpetual and term Policies at very liberal rates terms. Apply to

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RBLEIZED MANTLE WORKS!

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LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular ion paid to FURNACES, Public and Private lings. nov1-3m

Miscellaneous.

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AND

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

nov22-3m

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MONROE MILLER. W. BOLBY.

M. MILLER & CO.,

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
ROUGH AND PLANED LUMBER, DRESSED FLOORING, SIDING, SHELVING, LATH AND SHINGLES.
ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

dec18'58;1y

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for FALL and WINTER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. DANIEL MILLER.

dec4'68:1y BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF FURNITURE

West of the Mountains,

Of our own manufacture, will be found at the Mammoth Furniture Establishment of

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The newest and most approved styles of Fine and Medium Furniture, in larger variety than any other house, at very reasonable prices. Persons furnishing houses would do well to write for our new circular, or when in Pittsburgh we respectfully solicit a visit to our warerooms. Don't forget the place,

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We challenge the world in prices for the same quality of material and workmanship of our goods.

CUT THIS OUT.

aug9-3m.

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Agreements, Articles, Leases and all Instruments of Writing promptly attended to.

Real Estate bought and sold on reasonable Commission. jy8'70:1y

DWELLING HOUSES,

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IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVE

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IN AND NEAR THE

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FOR SALE AND RENT, BY

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oct27'71-tf

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FOR SALE OF LANDS IN EAST VIRGINIA.

apr19'72-1y

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER

AND

HAIR DRESSER,

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Ladies waited on promptly at their residences by experienced workwomen. [feb8'71-1y

G. W. MASSEY,

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CLEANED, DYED AND REPAIRED

AT SHORT NOTICE.

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OFFICE: RAMSEY'S BLOCK
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Plans and Specifications for public buildings and private residence. Estimates of the cost of building, and all business connected with architecture, attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

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HAIR DRESSING ROOMS,

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Hair Work of Every Description!

Children's Hair Cut Neatly.

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LOCHIEL HOTEL,

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Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants and Individuals Solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

Rochester, Aug. 1st, 1872—aug2-6m.

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EBEN ALLISON, ... CASHIER.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

CORRESPONDENCE AND ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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Office hours from A. M. to 4 P. M.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS

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Are now prepared to do a general Banking and Broker business. Notes discounted, Government bonds and other securities bought and sold, and collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

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Jan. 26, 1872-6m. Cashier.

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J. W. COOK, *President.*

R. W. MACKEY, *Cashier*
W. McCANDLESS, *Asst. Cashier.* [de18' 8

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Correspondence of Banks, Bankers and Merchants solicited. Collections promptly made and remitted. jy22'70:1y.

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

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Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

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By-laws and Rules furnished free by applying at the bank.

Bank open daily from 7 a. m., till 4 p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

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nov11-70—je30-71

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CASH ASSETS, - $5,549,504.97.
TOTAL LIABILITIES, - - - $256,068.89
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CHARTERED IN 1819.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE KNOW THEM

Losses paid in 51 years,

$26,058,647.18

Look to wealth and worth for indemnity. Look to quality as the paramount consideration of Insurance, for too frequently the cheapest rate is only the index of the poorest Insurance. The stability, wealth, liberality, and straightforward character of the Ætna, and its promptness in the payment of losses during the past 51 years, claim the appreciation of all business men.

Applications received and Policies written at fair rates and liberal terms, by

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ENTERPRISE SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair,)

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feb10'71-1y NEAL McCALLION

G. MASHY,

PEARL SALOON,

17 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

CHOICE LIQUORS THEBAR. 10-:30.

THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, February 21, 1873.

OUR DUTY.

We are to decide on the third Friday of March at the polls, whether or not license shall be granted to sell intoxicating liquors in Beaver county for the next three years thereafter. No more important question was ever submitted to the decision of the people, nor one perhaps more fruitful of good. We are surprised and gratified at the harmony of feeling and unanimity of purpose manifested in this cause by the friends of the movement, belonging, as they do, to different political organizations, and it furnishes good ground for the expectation that the county will go largely against license. Democrats and Republicans, irrespective of party affiliations, have united on this vital issue to rid the community of liquor-selling. The campaign has now fairly opened. The liquor men, organized and ready for action, and the temperance men, led by Samuel B. Wilson, Esq., are already in the field. The four coming weeks should be weeks devoted to the agitation of this subject. We believe now it is only a question of majority, but the majority should be so large as to leave no doubt in the minds of any as to which side public opinion inclines. The victory should be decisive not only to indicate the estimation in which this traffic is held, but to express the determination of the citizens that the evil shall hereafter cease. There is an unusual moral awakening on this question, and men who have not been known as temperance advocates, equally with those who never "touch, taste or handle the unclean thing," are committed now to the side of prohibition, and it is largely due to their efforts that the cause has taken such gigantic strides towards success not only in this county but in the State. But few temperance meetings have been held, no violent and denunciatory speeches have been made, but a quiet, all-prevailing revival has been going on in the community, the good results of which are seen on every side. The silent voice of conscience whose secrets are hidden, but whose power is felt frequently when least expected, has no doubt in this reformation played an important part in changing public opinion. The traffic in liquor, which has gone to such extremes that the limit of endurance seems to be reached, has well merited its downfall by the gross abuses of the trade, and the strong opposition that has been organized against it is an natural effort of society to throw off the weight that hinders its progress, and, to change the figure, purge itself of the evil that is consuming its life and endangering the very existence of good government. We are glad that the management of the temperance campaign is in the hands of those moderate men who cannot be suspected of fanaticism, for we are assured they will work up the canvass vigorously, without giving unnecessary offense to liquor dealers, but with an invincible purpose to succeed and put down the brakes on grog shops and dram selling. The liquor traffic costs the State too much and is too fruitful a source of crime and degradation not to be suppressed. The citizens have a right to demand protection against a business that increases their taxes, that endangers the health, usefulness and respectability of citizens, that threatens to subvert law and order and debauch the morals of the community. The clear necessity of reform explains the unanimity of all classes in regard to it. That license will not answer is the settled conviction of all; it has been tried and found wanting; young men are tempted to drink; drunkards are made under it, and our jails filled with criminals, made so by the use of liquor. Some law more stringent is necessary; perhaps the Local Option measure offers the remedy, and will accomplish all that its friends desire; but, however it may be, let every good citizen give it a fair trial for three years. We appeal to the liquor men themselves to yield to the prevailing public opinion and fall in with the temperance current. All are supposed to be actuated by a desire to promote the public good; why then not give the temperance men, in turn, an opportunity to try their plan, and then, if it does not work well, repeal it. What we desire to have is a fair and honest trial of Local Option. Let the majority determine whether liquor shall be sold or not, and let every one vote with a clear knowledge of what he is doing, and after the law is made, whether in favor or against license, let it be faithfully executed. We believe that prohibition will prevail, and that the results will be such as to prove the wisdom of the measure.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

In another column we have published an account of the Beaver Falls meeting to protest against the introduction of Coolie labor into the Cutlery works at that place, and the result of the interview on Monday of the citizens' committee appointed to wait upon and confer with the trustees of the Economites. The Economites have agreed to consider the matter and give their decision, in a few days, in writing. From certain intimations there is some reason to believe that a considerable number of the members of that Society are opposed to the experiment and are anxious to have the Chinese discharged.

The objection to Chinese importation is not because they are Chinese, nor ignorant, nor unaccustomed to our ways and customs, but because they are brought here in gangs, under long contracts, and compelled to labor with little remuneration and few privileges, being in a condition resembling that of slavery. Voluntary immigration is a privilege extended to all who desire to take up their abode in this free country and better their condition. Equal privileges, equal rights and equal justice we say to all, of whatever clime or race, who desire to emigrate to this country and become citizens. There is room yet and all are welcome. There is no very great danger in receiving such emigrants, for they soon become thoroughly Americanized and useful in their way; but the Chinese, when imported under contracts in gangs of one hundred or two, come without families, with no intention of becoming citizens, are simply sojourners in voluntary captivity, expecting to return at the expiration of their term of service. They are not emigrants and it is an abuse of the word to call them such. They are voluntary slaves, brought here to perform certain tasks at slave labor rates. The Beaver Falls importation perhaps is on a small scale, but it is a beginning. If every manufactory in the country should follow the example what would be the result? Labor would become cheap and dishonorable. Americans would have to live on the most economical plan in order to make a living for themselves and families. There would be disturbances, riots, war, and what else would happen no one could predict. Chinese immigration to any large extent would offer a serious political problem for solution, but the wholesale importation of them by contractors is what the people will not submit to, and the sooner Congress regulates that business the better for all parties concerned. Another strong objection to this cheap labor is that it is an evasion of the tariff laws and a violation of their spirit. Instead of importing knives made by cheap labor and paying duties thereon, cheap labor is imported upon which there is no duty, and the knives are manufactured here by such labor, thus evading the tariff, but reaping the advantage of the law, equally, with the successful smuggler, who dodges the Custom House officers and thus gets his goods at cheap labor prices. It is evident that such a course, entered upon by our leading manufactories, is directly against fair competition, and tends to break down other establishments of like character, where Chinese labor is not employed, for the very bulwark of protection is broken down, and the contest between cheap and American labor, is renewed on American soil, in a way that is peculiar.

One way to remedy this injustice, and protect American labor, would be to either tax heavily Chinese labor, or the products of such labor, so as to increase the cost of production until it shall equal that of American skilled labor. Labor here should be made more valuable and honorable, and whatever opposes this tendency, should be looked upon with distrust. Society here rests upon the broad principles of freedom and equality, and when the laboring class becomes restless and dissatisfied with their condition, the foundations of the government will be disturbed and the permanence of our institutions put in jeopardy. The Chinese question may be a vexatious one, and difficult to handle, but we are satisfied that Coolie labor will bring no good to the country, and will be attended, if the importation is continued, with very grave and disastrous consequences. In regard to the Chinese as simply emigrants, seeking a home in this free country, we would treat them with the same consideration as the Irish, or the English, or the German; but to import them to break down the price of American labor, and in a measure to degrade such labor, we think is neither patriotic nor just, and, if necessary the Government should interfere to prevent such results.

THE Poland Committee made a report in the House on Tuesday. The galleries were filled, and all the members in their seats. The most intense degree of interest was manifested in the reading of the Report, action on which was deferred until next Tuesday. The Report is a history of the connections of the Credit Mobilier with the Union Pacific Railroad by the Hoxie and Ames contracts, and a rehearsal of the proceedings of Ames in placing stock of the Credit Mobilier where it would do the most good, and a presentation of the important testimony taken during the investigation of the matter. No recommendations was made in reference to any members of the House excepting Ames and Brooks, in regard to whom the Committee submitted the following resolutions:

First, WHEREAS, Mr. Oakes Ames, a Representative in this House from Massachusetts, has been guilty of selling to Members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for for prices much lower than the value of such stock, with the intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action; therefore,

Resolved, That Oakes Ames be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

Second. WHEREAS, Mr. James Brooks, a Representative in this House from the State of New York, did procure the Credit Mobilier Company to issue and deliver to Mr. Charles H. Neilson, for the use and benefit of said Brooks, fifty shares of stock of said company, at a price much below its real value, well knowing that the same was issued and delivered with intent to influence the vote, and the decision of said Brooks as a member of the House on matters to be brought before Congress for action, and also to influence the action of said Brooks as a Government Director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company; therefore

Resolved, That Mr. James Brooks be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

THE most important measure that has occupied the attention of the Constitutional Convention since our last issue is that relating to suffrage. A number of changes have been suggested in the manner of voting; such as to vote *viva voce*, or to require each voter to write his name on his ballot. There will undoubtedly be some changes of this kind introduced into the new instrument to prevent false counting and fraudulent voting. What is the best possible plan to protect the purity of the ballot box, is not yet discovered, and any plan, to be successful, must depend largely upon the vigilance and integrity of the people interested in getting an honest vote.

GENERAL GRANT and Senator Henry Wilson were notified on Friday, by a Committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives, that they had been duly elected President and Vice President for the term of four years from and after the fourth day of March next.

THE communication of "Independence," criticising the blunder in the erection of the iron bridge, lately swept off by the flood in Independence township, is crowded out this week by other matter. We hesitate to publish such severe criticisms unless fully satisfied of their truthfulness and that they are made through good motives.

"IN point of fact he is game not worth bagging, and we only give him a quiet shot now and then to keep the little fellow from sinking entirely out of sight."—*Argus.*

How a shot can keep one from sinking, perhaps the editor of the *Argus* can explain. We would advise him to submit his manuscript to some of the school children for correction before publishing.

WE have prepared a statement of the facts in regard to the *Argus* lie, so wantonly displayed in the last issue of that sheet, which is crowded out this week, but which will appear in our next.

BERKS COUNTY is said to have given a heavy majority in favor of license, but we have not yet seen the returns.

FOREST COUNTY on the 3d inst. gave 34 majority for license.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Late Ex-Gov. Geary—Local Option Supplement Bill—Exemption of Property—The Republican State Convention—Hon. Russell Errett.

Correspondence of the Radical.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17, 1873.

Little business was done in the Legislature last week, owing to the death of Gov. Geary. The funeral did not take place until Thursday, and there was no regular session until Thursday night. The funeral was a very imposing one, and indicated very unmistakably that the deceased Governor was more highly esteemed by our public men and by all classes of citizens than his enemies would have us believe. His sudden death in the prime of life, and the circumstances that surrounded his death aroused the sympathies of the citizens, and temporary sojourners here, as never before. There was no public man in Pennsylvania who apparently had such a promise of long life as Gov. Geary, and there was not one who knew him but what would have named him last if told of the death of a public man, and asked to name the one. Although many noticed he did not look so well during the last year, yet he seemed to all vigorous and strong, with a powerful constitution, such as few men are blessed with. Physically speaking he was a perfect man, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that every vital organ was perfectly sound, and there was no apparent reason for his death. According to one physician who was present, the examination proved that he should have lived to be one hundred years old. The theory of the physicians is that his nervous system was exhausted, that he fainted at the table and was so weak that he could not rally. This theory is certainly not a very plausible one, so far as the multitudes are concerned, but nevertheless may be the right one.

Gov. Hartranft and the Legislature deserve all honor for the respect shown the deceased, and the consideration and kindness with which the family and friends were treated.

On Thursday night both Houses met at seven o'clock and considered the bills on the private calendar. The Senate remained in session until the calendar was disposed of, adjourning at eleven P. M., and the House at one o'clock A. M. No bills of general importance were passed, and so far as your correspondent is informed, no bills from your district was on the calendar of either House. The House adjourned on Friday at noon, and before the Committees had time to report.

The friends of temperance in this city, and in Lancaster and Williamsport are much excited over the fact that the supplement to the Local Option bill, which passed the Senate, has not yet been reported from the House Committee. The municipal election in Williamsport is on Friday of this week, and the delay will prevent a vote on the question of license.

It has been generally believed that the Committee on Judiciary General in the House was right on the question, and the bill was sent there because that Committee had the confidence of the friends of the bill. The *State Journal* and Philadelphia *Press* of to-day comment on the delay very severely, and perhaps unnecessarily. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Mahon of Franklin, declares he is ready to report the bill, as it passed the Senate, and will call it up and urge its passage through the House at once. It is to be hoped the House will second him in this effort, and that before the week closes this important supplement will be a law. The fact that the liquor men all over the the State have been active, holding secret meetings in every county, and subscribing largely to a fund, professedly to secure a repeal of the law, alarms the friends of Local Option and leads them to suspect every one who hesitates. There is little doubt money was raised to secure a repeal, and that the agents of the liquor league were here for that purpose; but they met a cold reception, and soon found they could not secure sufficient votes in either House, and that, if they did, the Governor would not approve the bill. Public sentiment is so strong that many members who inclined to repeal, now openly declare that no amount of money will induce them to vote that way. Your readers may take it for granted that the effort won't be made, or, if made, will fail.

The Senate passed a bill on Friday, repealing all special laws exempting property from taxation, and declaring what property should hereafter be exempt. The list includes churches, school buildings, poor houses, alms houses, asylums and church burial grounds, and repeals all laws exempting cemeteries and halls from taxation. It is time a general law was passed, as half the bills presented to the Legislature were to exempt property from taxation. In Philadelphia alone there is about sixty millions of property exempt, and every year millions worth of property was added to the list. Nearly all the cemeteries in the State are money making investments, and yet all were exempt, as were the buildings containing Odd Fellows and Masons halls. This bill sweeps all the special acts, exempting such property, off of the statute books, and we trust the House will pass it as unanimously as the Senate did.

Politicians are beginning to agitate the question of calling a State Convention to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer. The Legislature has not yet passed a bill for the election of a State Treasurer, but will doubtless pass one providing for an election in October. The present able State Treasurer is strongly pressed to be a candidate, and if he consented, would have no opposition; but he declares emphatically that he will not be under any circumstances. It is not known as yet who will be candidates. Hon. James L. Graham of Allegheny, is spoken of, and the party can present no better man for the position. He is probably the only man in the west who could get the nomination, owing to the fact that the west has had the office for six years, but it is very doubtful if he would accept, as it is understood he is a candidate for Congress when his term expires in the Senate. If he is not a candidate the convention should take Coleman of Lebanon, Judge Olmstead of Potter, Brooke of Delaware, Hoyt of Luzerne, Lilly of Carbon, or some men of like character who would command the confidence of the people, and unite the whole party in his support.

For Supreme Judge, Hon. W. H. Armstrong of Lycoming, is oftenest spoken of, and the selection would be so fitting and popular that there is little doubt he would be nominated if a candidate. Col. Frank Jordan is also spoken of and would be strongly pressed if he desired the nomination, which is considered doubtful. Hon. George Lear of Bucks, and A. K. Green of Northampton, are also named, and the candidate will in all probability be one of the four just named, and either would command the full confidence and strength of the party.

Hon. Russell Errett will be continued as Chairman of the State Central Committee, whether he desires it or not. The party can't do without him, because no man in the State can fill the place, as he does. Take him for all in all, Russell Errett is one of the truest, ablest and safest men in the party in Pennsylvania. He is one of the most deserving, and yet he is forced into positions where brains and head work are only required, while many of less ability and worth get the honors and the pay. This is partly owing to the fact that he is not ambitious, and being poor only looks to such positions as insures him support for his family, and do not entail heavy expenses. He would do honor to the President, if he would place him in the Cabinet, or to the State, if he were sent to represent her in the Senate of the United States. He is needed, however, to carry the party through at elections, and will be kept in that position so long as he consents to serve, while others will get the reward. If the party makes judicious nominations at the next Convention, and Errett is placed at the head of the Committee again, Pennsylvania will give our candidates fifty thousand majority in October. If there is no division in our party, it is doubtful if the Democrats will place any ticket in the field.

M.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Union Passenger Supplement—Sudden Change—Governor's Appointments—Senator Nagle a Candidate for Re-Election—Register's Pay.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1873.

There has been a marked change in public sentiment in this city with reference to the Union Passenger supplement since my last letter was written, and to-day thousands, who a week ago were denouncing the bill, are anxious that the Governor would approve it. The meeting, called for last Saturday evening, to express the indignation of the citizens of Philadelphia at its passage; proved a great failure. Not more than one hundred persons participating even by their presence, and most of those were persons interested in the Market street line. The proposition of the Union line, published on Saturday morning, was so fair and just that the merchants at once demanded its acceptance, and the President of the Market street line is now censured loudly, by the very men who were his friends when the bill passed, because he did not promptly accept the terms offered. But the change of tone in the newspapers was most marked. On Saturday the *Press* and *Inquirer* contained bitter editorials against the bill and in denunciation of the Legislature, while the Sunday papers and the evening dailies were either out against it or silent. On Monday the *Inquirer* and *Press* came out strongly in favor of the Union Passenger, as did the Sunday papers, and with the exception of the *Ledger*, *Dispatch* and *Bulletin* every paper in Philadelphia demands the acceptance, by the Market street line, of the terms proposed by the Union line. Both branches of the city Councils were carried by the friends of the bill, and thus, in one day, there has been an entire revolution in public sentiment. This shows how senseless public clamor is, how little public men should regard it. Always wait for the safer second thought before deciding upon a question of public importance, should be the rule of all men in public places. The Governor has not yet signed the bill, but doubtless will do so to-day. He would like to have it amended so as to require the consent of Councils, but as both branches of Council reconsidered their action, and virtually passed a resolution asking him to sign the bill, there is no excuse left for refusing to give it his approval.

Kemble, McGrath and company have made a splendid fight against a powerful corporation, and merit the success they have achieved.

The Governor has appointed English, Flour Inspector, and Colesberry, Harbor Master, completing his list of appointments in Philadelphia. He has been fortunate enough to please all classes of citizens in his appointments, and there is a more general approval than ever known before.

After being out twelve days the jury in the gambling cases came into court on Friday with a verdict of conviction, and there is general rejoicing among the good citizens of this city. The attempt of a gambler on the jury, to force the rest to agree with him, failed, and the resolute men, who refused to yield, are entitled to great credit for their courage and endurance.

There is little of political importance to communicate. Senator Nagle has determined to be a candidate for re-election, and, as he is the only Democratic Senator from the city, there will be a desperate effort to re-elect him. He is a good Representative and a fair man, and will be elected, although he may have a hard fight. His competitor will be Representative Lamon, of the House, and if the election had occurred one year earlier Nagle would have been left out with Dechert. He has hosts of friends among the Republicans, and there is a feeling among them that the Senate is sure to be Republican anyhow, and that the Democrats of Philadelphia should have one Representative in the Senate, which almost insures his election by a decided majority. If any Democrat is to be elected in this city, Republicans all desire that he be the one. The Hon. William Bunn retires from the Register's court, and Joseph Bonham, Esq., aspires to his place. The office of Register is only worth seventy thousand dollars a year, or two hundred and ten thousand per term, and hence only such gentlemen, as Bunn or Bonham, aspire to the position. If it was a good paying office some high-toned cuss, as they are termed here, would be after it and give the "rounders" great trouble.

OCCASIONAL.

The Constitutional Convention—Illness of the President—Mr. Lawrence Presides at a Lecture on Woman Suffrage—Mr. Imbrie and His Assistants, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention is at this time a source of such interest to us here in Philadelphia, that I feel sure your readers will be pleased to find a little pen picture of it in your columns. The discussion of Woman Suffrage which was inaugurated by Mr. Broomall's amendment to the resolution on Suffrage, which proposed striking out the word "male" from the new Constitution, has brought out the entire talent of this body. The argument being altogether with the Suffragists, they, of course, had the best of it so far as the applause of the ladies was concerned. Indeed Convention Hall has been like a flower garden, blooming with crops of new bonnets and bright faces during the past five nights. The whole scene is a pleasant one. The handsomely fitted up hall, beautifully carpeted with five dollars a yard tapestry; the elegant and substantial furniture, made at the well known cabinet manufactory of E. D. Trymby, and the sumptuous upholstry, unite in producing a charming ensemble.

Mr. Meredith, the venerable President of the Convention, has been laid up for the last ten days suffering with gout, that plague of the hereditary aristocrat; but his place is supplied temporarily by Mr. Walker, who, in a speech made last week, openly said "he loved the entire female sex, if a man of his age might be permitted to do so, but objected to the increase of population."

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, presided at Bishop Simpson's lecture on Female Suffrage on Friday evening last, although he took occasion to say that he did not desire to commit himself at this time.

Directly beneath the President's chair are a series of desks with chairs, &c., for the accommodation of the clerical force, with their chief, Hon. D. L. Imbrie,

whose fine executive ability has been eminently displayed in the masterly arrangements made by him for facilitating the business of his department. This handsome and agreeable representative of Beaver county has made a most favorable impression on social circles. His assistants, Messrs. L. Rogers of McKean, and A. D. Harlan of Chester, are fine specimens of masculine humanity; Mr. Rogers particularly being greatly admired by the ladies. In the transcribing room of the Convention, a snug little apartment, we find Major John L. Linton, of Philadelphia, a gentleman well known in our business circles, who did his whole duty, during the rebellion, in the field. Mr. Linton is universally popular, and is greatly sought after in his official capacity, as well as by his private friends. He is certainly the right man in the right place. Here, too, Mr. Parker, of Jersey Shore, holds forth; and, though mentioned last, he is by no means last in the estimation of the ladies, who besiege him daily in his sanctum. It is needless to mention Mr. Parker from a political stand point; his eminent political status being thoroughly ascertained.

One of the remarkable features of the Convention is the fact of two gentlemen from Luzerne — Messrs. Palmer—father and son, occupying seats side by side. Mr. A. B. Dunning, one of the most influential members of the Convention, is also from Luzerne He has already made his impression on our society.

This gathering together of the brains and intellect, from all parts of the State, will be productive of infinitely more good than can be possibly estimated by dollars and cents. If no legal enactments were to result from it, and the actual cost far out run the original estimate, the very interchange of thought it has eliminated would advance the cause of civilization at least a hundred years.

Woman Suffrage is still the all absorbing topic. FIZZIL.

The Constitutional Convention.

In the Constitutional Convention, Monday, after some preliminary business, the discussion of the secret ballot amendment was resumed in Committee of the Whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair.

Mr. Hay (Allegheney) thought that the ballot-box should be protected more effectually than it is now, and favored the section.

Mr. McAllister (Center) felt that it was required of this convention, and so esteemed by those who sent the members to this hall, that new guards should be thrown about the elective franchise to preserve it from frauds. Gentlemen had frankly confessed on this floor that "repeaters" and "rounders" in our large cities go round from poll to poll, committing outrages upon every honest citizen who had voted, thus thwarting the aims and desires of all who desire to have honest elections and elect honest men to office. He urged the adoption of the section as reported by the committee, as the only one which can remedy the evils now prevalent.

Mr. Collins (Fayette) opposed the proposition, and believed that for the protection of the mechanics, laboring men and humbler classes generally, the secret ballot should be embodied in the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Beebe (Venango) believed that of the 750,000 voters in Pennsylvania, there were 550,000 at least who would say that we have a system now which is satisfactory to us. If Philadelphia is corrupt at her elections, let her people take the matter into their own hands. He would not say but the time will not yet come when for "rounders" and "repeaters" lamp posts and strong hemp would be required.

Judge Walker (Erie) would vote against the section. No doubt the gentlemen of the committee were honest in their convictions, but the question arises, are they more honest than those who oppose their report. He thought that they and their supporters on this floor were mistaken in their positions on this subject. He had no objection, and never had, to tell who he intended to vote for, but there were timid men in every community who did not like to be asked who they would vote for. To these men the secret ballot was a protection. He denied the flippant assertions of gentlemen from Philadelphia, that the secret ballot had proved a failure in this government. Was it a failure in the six New England States? Is there any portion of any country in the wide world where man's rights are better protected than in those New England States? From the days when the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, those colonies, and now commonwealths, had used the ballot. Has it been a failure with them? No! And when gentlemen assert it, they purposely falsify the record and utter a libel. No. Instead of a failure, the ballot has been a triumph in the New England States. He favored the present provision of the Constitution, and hoped that the section would be promptly voted down.

Mr. Gowen (Philadelphia) wanted the delegates from the country to understand that there were great frauds committed in this city, and claimed that there were several thousand citizens more than dwelled in Sodom and Gomorrah who resolved to check these frauds.

A number of amendments were now proposed to the amendment of Mr. Baer, and were voted down, as was also the latter.

On motion the committee rose, with leave to sit again.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 8 p.m.; arrives at 9 a.m.
New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8a.m.; arrives on Saturday, at 6 p.m.
Black Hawk, St.Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

W. B. Elliott's ILLUSTRATED PLANT AND SEED CATALOGUE, mailed FREE to all applicants. W. R. ELLIOTT, No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan31-1m

Physicians will always find a complete stock of fresh and reliable medicines, at the Beaver Drug Store. All officinal preparations made according to the new Pharmacopœia (1873); a large assortment of Elixirs and new remedies always on hand. HUGO ANDRIESSEN, Beaver Drug Store.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for. (at least in part) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H. NOSS, feb7-2m

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. McClelland for a copy of the Post-office Directory.

Just received, a fresh lot of clover and timothy seed, for sale at Geo. Speyerer & Sons', Rochester, Pa.
Argus and Conservative copy.

We are indebted to Hon. S. J. Cross, for pamphlets.

Lecture.—Rev. J. R. Johnston, of Washington, Pa., will lecture in the U. P. Church, Thursday, February 20th, at seven o'clock. Subject:—"Robert Burns." Admission twenty-five cents.

Mr. Elihu Evans, of New Brighton, while walking on the railroad track not far from that place, was struck by the cars going in the same direction as himself, and so severely injured that he died next morning, being over 70 years old.

A Warning.—If you are afflicted with a cough you cannot get a remedy that will give you relief as speedily and permanently as will Dr. J. Maginnis' Combination Expectorant, now for sale by Gilliland & Kerr, New Brighton, Dr. Hendric & Co., Beaver Falls, and druggist's generally. Price 50 cts.

Rev. Ira Bidwell delivered, on Thursday evening of last week, the second lecutre of the independent course, in the M. E. Church of this place, on "The Secret of Personal Beauty." The audience was respectable, though not as large as should have been, but the subject was made very interesting and those who had the good fortune to hear it, received the worth of their investment and went away not unsatisfied.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

The Singer Sewing Machine is sold at $10 per month, and warranted for three years. Our interest, not being second to the purchaser, we spare neither pains nor expense until the machines are thoroughly understood and used successfully.
R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Now is the time to purchase clothing. S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, have on hand a large and well selected stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting of ready made coats, pants, vests and shirts. Also they have a splendid stock of cloths, which they will make up to order and in the neatest style. Call and see them.

Fahnestock's Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, Window Glass and Putty at the very lowest cash prices, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store. feb21-4t

One Car load of Canton City flour, received and for sale, wholesale and retail at Speyerer & Son's.

Agricultural.—The managers of the Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House in Beaver, on Saturday, February 22, at 1 P. M. By order of the President. T. O. ANSHUTZ Sec'y.

Try the Improved Economical Plow. You can get it for nothing at M. L. Armstrong's, Harshaville, Pa. feb21-tf

Apple Boy Killed.—An apple boy named Michael Weaver, aged 12 or 13 years, was run over by the express east, at Rochester, on Wednesday of last week, and so badly crushed and mutilated that he died before nine o'clock the same evening. His parents reside at Rochester.

Soldiers, soldiers' widows, guardians of soldiers' orphans, and *dependent fathers and mothers* of soldiers who died, or were killed, while in the army of the United States, either in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, or the rebellion, can have all claims for pensions, bounties, arrears of pay and bounty land, promptly and satisfactorily prosecuted by calling on GILBERT L. EBERHART, Attorney at law, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa. feb21-3t

Miss Anna Dickinson will lecture in the M. E. Church of this place, on the evening of March 6th.

Heathen Chinee.—Great excitement is now manifested by those who are agitating this much vexed question of Chinese Coolie labor; but if you wish to be excited to your own interest, just come to John Kennedy & Co's., Main street, Beaver Falls, and buy your shoes, boots and gaiters. Yes, sir, you can buy just as cheap there as any place in this county and the very best quality of stock. The farmers *Buffalo Boot* can be found there, and Misses shoes of the latest and most approved patterns. Look out for the Keystone Boot & Shoe Emporium. JOHN KENNEDY & Co., Main Street, Beaver Falls.

ROCHESTER, February 17, 1873.

EDITOR BEAVER RADICAL—*Dear Sir:* It appears that my communication does not sit well upon the stomach of "T. G." I had no idea of getting up a controversy, but simply to say a word in favor of prohibition.

The question soon to be decided by the voters, is one that is fraught with consequences that effects us, our neighbors, and our posterity, and therefore is worthy our serious consideration, and it is well to have it well ventilated.

I am glad this is a land of liberty of opinions in regard to every question that effects the public welfare. What a blessing it is to have the privilege of expressing our views *untrammelled*, either by church, or State, upon any vital question that may agitate the public mind.

Truth is eternal and will ultimately prevail, especially in an enlightened community like ours, where the newspapers find their way (or ought to) into every house.

"T. G." proposes to discuss the question, 'Is alcoholic medication necessary in the treatment of disease." He says "upon its proper solution turns the great issue of temperance." I fear he uses temperance as synonymous with total abstinence. If so, I propose he consult Webster. Paul recommended Timothy to use wine as a medicine; *ergo* Paul was opposed to temperance.

The first miracle Christ ever performed to prove that he was sent from God to redeem the world, was to make wine; *ergo* the blessed Jesus was opposed to temperance.

It won't do to have but one idea at a time, else, in our blindness, we are sure to run the cause we espouse upon the breakers. We are commanded to be temperate in all things, but cautioned against the abuse of anything. How can we be temperate in the use of alcoholic liquors? Certainly not by total abstinance, when needed as a medicine. It is impossible to be temperate, in alcoholic liquors, unless we use them in some way. The temperate use of anything, is to use it and not abuse it in any way; and the reason I vote against license, is because men who obtain them care not whether their patrons are drunk or sober the almighty dollar being their ruling incentive.

I am surprised that any enlightened man can be found willing to take the negative of the question. Suppose Mr. A. is bitten by a venomous serpent, how is his system to eliminate the poison, unless buoyed up by a diffusible stimulant such as I have recommended? Suppose Mr. B. falls under the cars and has his knee crushed, the shock which the nervous system has received will hurry him into eternity, unless you can produce a reaction of the arterial system, and that speedily. What are you going to substitute in place of good rye whisky?

Suppose Mr. C. has been worn down to the verge of the grave under typhoid fever. Where is your substitute for good whisky punch? The man that will persist in clinging to the delusion that life can be prolonged, under such circumstances, without a diffusible stimulant, is a novice in human physiology, and is arguing against the theory and practice of the best physicians and surgeons known in the land.

I could enumerate scores of circumstances in which the physician finds his patients placed, where no substitute will avail.

We have, in the *Materia Medica*, no substitute, nothing that will make such an immediate impression upon the nerves of the stomach. No time is lost in its action, but immediately the impression is sent to the brain and being advised that vital energy is hastening on through the circulation, it wakes up to new life, being conscious (like an army overpowered by the enemy) that the reinforcements will be on hand in due time, another effort is put forth and life is saved. "T. G." argues that upon a proper solution of this question turns the issue of temperance. I hold a half loaf better than no bread. If we must have whisky as a medicine, and to use in the arts, that is no reason that it should be used as a common beverage.

I have no disposition to prolong the argument, only to set the public mind right upon a question in which we are all interested. The public mind has been poisoned by men, so zealously in the temperance cause, that they are not satisfied with dispensing with it as a beverage, nothing short of prohibiting it as a medicine, too, will fill up the measure of their mission.

To "T. G." I would say I am willing to co operate with him and all citizens in bringing about any moral reform, only stopping short of hanging poor women for witchcraft, or boring holes in the ears of Quakers on account of them differing from us in our views of theology.

OBSERVER.

At a communion held in the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on the 16th inst., forty-five persons were added to the church, forty on examination, and three on certificate from other churches. These, with five added at the communion in January, make fifty additions to the roll in 1873. The people of God are revived, and the good work is still in progress. The Bridgewater congregation is flourishing as in its palmy days, and fortunate in having a zealous, earnest, and active pastor.

To Teachers.—The teachers of the county, and those desiring to attend a good school without great expense, should write to or visit our College.

The Chinese Question.—The citizens of Beaver Falls and vicinity held a large and influential meeting on Wednesday, in that place to, consider the Chinese question. The meeting was called to order by Daniel Barnard, Esq., and on motion Maj. J. H. Fife was chosen President. Messrs. Daniel Barnard, T. J. McGowan, and Alex. Fleming, Vice Presidents. The following resolutions were adopted with much enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, The people of Beaver county have become alarmed at the large importation of "Coolie" laborers by a cutlery company located in Beaver Falls—two hundred being now employed, and about one hundred more said to be on the way from China for the same establishment and other works of the same company—thereby causing the discharge of white American mechanics and workmen; therefore

Resolved, That we most earnestly disapprove of and condemn the importation of Chinese laborers in the United States, in the manner it is done, for the following reasons:

First—Because there is nothing in their nature that fits them to be brought in contact with Christian communities, and that their enforced intrusion amongst us discloses an intention to plant a slavery in the North, far more baneful in its effects than African slavery ever was in the South.

Second—Because their habits and mode of living are so different to ours as to forbid competition by our people, and to subject them to such competition is more than they ought, can or will bear.

Resolved, That during the year 1867, and since, the agents of the Harmony Society made promises of constant employment to those who purchased property in Beaver Falls, and we consider the importation of Chinese to compete with them a violation of such promises, as it is impossible for our people to compete in any line of labor with the Chinese—whose highest pay in the cutlery works is said to be one dollar per day; they boarding themselves.

Resolved, That if the citizens of Beaver Falls had been informed that Coolies were to be employed in any branch of labor in the town, they would have shunned it as they would shun a leprosy.

Resolved, That while we regret that loss has been sustained by the Harmony Society in operating the cutlery in Beaver Falls, we are of the firm belief that a much more speedy recovery of such loss would be accomplished by the immediate removal of the Coolies now employed, and the selection of citizen mechanics.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed by this meeting for the purpose of selecting a delegation of fifty or one hundred persons to visit the Harmony Society at Economy, to hand to them a copy of these resolutions, and to describe in person the impending destruction of all business interests in Beaver Falls and neighborhood.

John Fulkin, Esq., of Beaver Falls, addressed the meeting, which was well received and to the point, after which the committee, indicated above, was made, consisting of Messrs. Daniel Barnard, Robert Duncan, T. J. McGowan, S. M. Hawkins, Robert Newton, F. Rohrkaste, W. Harrison, Joseph Diemer and J. Anderton.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Wednesday of this week at 7 P. M. to hear the report of the committee of One Hundred. On Monday this Committee visited the Economites, and were very cordially received by the trustees of the Society, who listened patiently to a number of fearless and indignant protests against their Coolie labor business, and promised to take the subject into serious consideration and answer in writing in a few days. The Committee left with some encouragement that the Society would soon dispense with Chinese labor.

List of Jurors for March Term.

GRAND JURORS.

George S Barker, Abraham Bestwick, James Braden, William Corry, John Cain, Daniel M Daugherty, Thomas Furgeson, Fergus Foster, James Feazel, James Graham, Jonathan Ghrist Robert Henderson, William Irwin, William Ingram, Andrew Kattabs, Henry Londus, James Miller, Louis McKim, Adam Miner, Anderson Marquis, Jacob Romeigh, William Spence, Robert Sterling, Samuel C Stewart.

PETIT JURORS (First week.)

Joseph Anderson, W P Badders, George Badders, Thomas Bacom, Levi Barnes, Sylvester Barnes, John K Brown, William Barris, Samuel Blair, H J Chandler, Charles Cole, Daniel Cowen, Horace Cunningham, George Cunningham, John H Cable, Jacob Deihl, James Edgar, Samuel B French, A S Goehring, Samuel Goresuch, John I Hofman, I S Hudson, William H Hoon, John Hartman, Price Hendrickson, John Hartshorn, Andrew Johnson, Alexander Johnson, William H Laughlin, William Leaf, James Laughlin, Joseph Leeper, Daniel McCan, Archibald Mecklem, John Matheny, Benjamin Mulheim, David McGaw, John McCullough, J J Noss, James Roney, James Reed, G M Shellito, John Stinson jr., Henry Sholes, William I Warrick, M B Wilson, James Walters, William H Wiseman.

PETIT JURORS (second week.)

J Q Aiken, James Alexander, William Brown, Philip Bentel, D R Blain, Milton Calhoun, John C Christy, Charles Cunning, Andrew Carothers, James Cunningham, Amos Dawson, Samuel B Dawson, William Eckles, John Edgar, Henry Goehring, George W Hunter, Thomas Hays, T I Irwin, Collin Kinsey, W B Lemon, William Morrow, Thomas Macall, James Musser, jr., Thomas McKee, Jonathan McKinzie, Albert Neeley, Jacob Plugh, Evan Powel, Carnes Patterson, George Otto, James C Richie, Jesse Reed, John Ronser, Robert Rowe, Robert Ramsey, George Sands, A D Smiley, Daniel Stamm, A P Sickman, Thomas Standish, Duncan Swerengin, John M Shrodes, John Tarris, William Vankirk, Louis B Wineman, Thomas Watt, Samuel Wilson, Marmaduke Wilson.

Rev. W. Kerr, a Presbyterian minister, has been deposed from the ministry in the Northumberland Presbytery, for ill-treating his wife. He was formerly a student at the Western Theological Seminary, and in May, 1871, married Miss Emily Magill, formerly of Enon Valley, Lawrence county, but then residing at Pittsburgh. He settled at Easton, Pa., after his marriage, but the matrimonial infelicities of the pair were so grievous that the lady in about eight months returned home, and subsequently preferred the charges against him which led to his expulsion from the church. He will appeal the case to the Synod.

We are assured that the lecture to be delivered in the U. P. Church, on Thursday evening on "Robert Burns" will be worthy of the subject, and both instructive and interesting to all who may have the good fortune to hear it Fill the house!

Cannelton.—*Editor Beaver Radical:* Cannelton, like Rome, was not destined to be built in a day, and having found out the fallacy—that what is good for a city is not good for the country, has nearly fought about the Millennium, and with it raised funds for a Free Church, for all denominations, at this place. Our Catholic brothers have built a church and school house, resulting in great good; and wishing to be truly catholic, are lending a helping hand towards raising funds. To prove further that the Millennium period is about here, the miners and working men have agreed *perfectly* during the past year with our operators over that "knotty" problem—capital and labor—and the result is, like ready money Jack, have plenty of cash in both pockets, and are not jealous of colored or Celestial working parties.

King Boreas has been making us a long visit, the thermometer touching 30 degrees below zero on two mornings, making work more plenty, by the increased demand for coal.

The peach buds have suffered severely, scarcely a live one to be found on our highest and most protected points. Cherries are slightly damaged; apples all safe, and with good prospect for wheat—still look forward to a pleasant Thanksgiving day.

A proposition is afloat to lay out the mail routes, and run them for *all* concerned. Our place has been "slighted" during the past years. The coming month promises a change of policy in the working of mail routes, which we hope will bear fruit.

A good deal of money is being raised to secure votes to continue the "reign of terror," but you can count on a large vote against continuing the same.

All the "coal land" in this vicinity, some four thousand acres, have been leased by a strong Coal Company from Ohio, and they promise us another competing route to the Lakes.

The "Old Time History" of Beaver county, published in THE RADICAL and *Argus* is rather *scantily* supplied with the full facts as to the times, forts and battles amongst the Indians of Beaver Valley. A more full and interesting account is in preparation, and will be laid before your readers at an early day.

The Cornet Band have made great progress on their new silver horns, and bid fair to rival all competition.

Last week the four Coal Companies paid out to their men over eleven thousand dollars for one month's work. K.

Beaver College.—The meeting of the citizens in the Court House, Tuesday evening, in the interests of this Institution, though not large, was highly satisfactory in its results. More than a thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot for the prosecution of the work now in progress, showing the liberality and public spirit of the town. Messrs. Geo. W. Hamilton and Anderson Laird, were appointed a committee to raise the additional thousand dollars required, and from the spirit of this meeting, and the acknowledged energy of these gentlemen, there is no longer any doubt of the complete success of this undertaking. It should have been stated in the meeting that of our citizens, Judge Agnew, who has always been a firm and efficient friend of the school, has paid four hundred dollars on the present contract, and David Minis was the first to subscribe and pay over a hundred dollars, nearly a year since.

Why Endure What is Curable?

"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but indigestion *can* be cured, and therefore it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptic to the end of their days if they choose, but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all suffers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a thing does exist, and that its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its success extends over a period of twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach that was not organic, malignant, and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be counted by the thousand. Stomach complaints that had been aggraveted by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and intensified and rendered chronic by medical treatment or drastic purgation, have in hundreds of instances been cured within three months by the systematic use of this celebrated stomachic alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involves many other ailments. Biliousness, headache, nervous debility, spasms, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo, and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and results; and for all these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the secretory and nervous systems and the bowels, its general effect being always genial and beneficient. feb7-1m

YPSILANTI, MICH., February, 1873.

We have used Beymer, Bauman & Co's. Lead in our own business for two years, in connection with many other leads, and we recommend it, and *guarantee it personally to be Strictly Pure.* Any person finding the least adulteration in this paint will receive fifty dollars by calling at our office. For the gratification of any person doubting the superiority of this lead, we will forward a package to the noted chemist, Dr. Duffield, for analysis, and if our statement does not prove true, we will paint that person's house free of all expense to him, and with any paint he may desire.
EDWARDS & COOPER, *Builders.*

The Taney Brothers, of Beaver Falls, Pa., having finished painting, graining and frescoing the Court House, in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, in a masterly and workman-like manner, we, the undersigned Commissioners of said county, most cheerfully recommend them to all parties having that kind of work to do.
JOSHUA LEE,
J. B. ROLLER,
WM. C. MCCRACKEN, } Com.

L. Steinfeld is selling out at cost to quit business.

MARRIED.

SMITH—RHODES—On the 11th inst., at Knob, Beaver county, by Rev. John Brown, Mr. John Smith, of Allegheny City, to Miss Caroline Rhodes, of Beaver county.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON:

White Wheat per bushel		$1 70
Rye	"	80
Oats	"	55
Corn	"	60
Buckwheat	"	90

New Advertisements.

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

BEAVER COLLEGE AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE

Opens its Spring Session

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.

Teachers of the county will do well to correspond with the President.
feb22-6t R. T. TAYLOR.

FRANKFORT SPRINGS MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

The SPRING SESSION of this institution begins TUESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1873.
The design of the school is to provide for the young of both sexes the advantages of a thorough Normal, Classic and Commercial education, special attention being given to the training of Teachers. Boarding $3 50 per week. For further information, or catalogue, address
J. H. VEAZEY, Principal, or
SAMUEL BIGGER, Secretary.
feb21-4t

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, on easy terms, A GOOD FARM, situated in New Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa., containing eighty acres, more or less, upon which are erected a large
LOG HOUSE AND LOG STABLE.
Premises within two miles of Freedom station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; all under fence—about three-fourths cleared and in a moderately good state of cultivation; all tillable land, and convenient to market, schools, churches, mills, &c. Possession will be given April 1st, 1873. For further information call on or address H. R. MOORE.
feb21-6w Beaver C. H., Beaver, Co., Pa.

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1837, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of three hundred dollars, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and approved *nisi*, viz:

Personal property to amount of $175, retained by widow of John Caler, dec'd. Robert Potter, adm'r.
Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Matthias Strohecker, dec'd. George Strohecker, adm'r.
Personal property to amount of $296,35, retained by widow of George Neely, dec'd. Rozetta Shaw, executrix.
Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of James Porter, dec'd. J. C. Wilson, ex'r.
Personal property to amount of $245, retained by widow of Geo Baker, dec'd. L Vandivort, adm'r.
Personal property to amount of $276.10, retained by widow of H B Anderson, dec'd. Thankful A Anderson, adm'x.
Personal property to amount $300, retained by widow of Ruel R Wray, dec'd. A B Wolf, adm'r.
Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Wm Rodgers, dec'd. Eliza Rodgers, ex'x.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said court, not later than the third day, it being the 20th day of March, 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.
feb21-3t JOHN C. HART, *Clk.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EATON., DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eaton, late of Moon township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to the undersigned for settlement.
NANCY EATON, } Adm'rs.
feb21-6t JAMES EATON, }

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER CO., No. 42, NOV. TERM, 1871.
Assignment of James H. Fife and U. W. Parkinson vs. William C. Hillman, Assignee.

Interested parties are hereby notified that the account of William C. Hillman, Assignee under the above mentioned assignment, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, it will be confirmed by the Court on the first day of next Term.
feb21 JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER CO., No. 139½ SEPT. TERM, 1871.
Assignment of S. Mason & Sons vs G. L. Eberhart, Assignee.

Interested parties are hereby notified that a first and partial account of G. L. Eberhart, Esq., Assignee in trust for the creditors of S. Mason & Sons, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, at Beaver, and that unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, it will be confirmed by the Court on the first day of next Term.
feb21 JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Executors and Administrators have been duly passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of MARCH, A. D. 1873:

Final account of Philip Gelbach, guardian of Louisa Blinn, now Louisa Foulk, minor child of Philip Blinn, deceased.
Account of Charles Bonzo, guardian of Ida C Bonzo, child of George A Bonzo, deceased.
Account of Robert E Moody, guardian of Wm E Whitehill, son of James Whitehill, deceased.
Account of Thomas Smart, guardian of David Miller, son of James Miller, deceased.
Account of W H Frazer, Esq., of the will of William Hice, deceased.
Account of W H Frazer, administrator of the estate of Wm Ramsey, deceased.
Account of Robert Graham, *de bonis non*, of Cornelia A. Calvin, deceased.
Account of Emma O'Rourke and James Edgar, administrators of Christopher O'Rourke, dec'd, who was administrator of the estate of Ann Kelly, deceased.
Account of James B Shane, guardian of Sarah M Shane, now Arter, child of Timothy Shane, dec'd.
Account of David Patten, administrator of the estate of Mary McElhaney, deceased.
Accounts of Wm Nickle, guardian of Wm B and Margaret J Nickle, children of Wm M Nickle, decd.
Account of Fred Erb, administrator of the estate of John Erb, deceased.
Account of John Ferguson, Esq., of the will of Elizabeth Smith, deceased.
Account of George Majors, guardian of Maria Eaton, minor child of John Eaton, deceased.
Final account of sam B Wilson, Esq., of the will of Relmond Gann, deceased.
Account of Alex Nickle, guardian of Mary W Stevenson, child of Thos Stevenson, deceased.
Account of Charles Price, Jr., and Morris Price, administrators of the estate of A A Price, dec'd.
Account (personal) of Thos Irwin and Edmund Boots, executors of the will of John Baxter, dec'd.
Final account of J M Reed and Wm Brunton, executors of the will of Elizabeth Brotherton, deceased.
Accounts of Edward Hoops, guardian of Percival R and Edward W Magill, children of James Magill, deceased.
Final account of Elizabeth B Cuthbertson, administratrix of the estate of John Cuthbertson, deceased.
Final account of M Lawrence, administrator of the estate of James M'D Mitchell, deceased.
feb21-4t J. I. STOKES, Register.

CONFIDENCE.

BY E. E. HALE.

[WITH THE CHROMOLITH, BY H. BILLINGS.]

Dear little Janet! And you want me to tell her story? Why, she would say there was no story to tell.

I say "dear little Janet!" For all that, she is a woman grown now; and the last time I saw her there was a great bouncing Donald in her lap. For a'that and for a'that, she will always be "little Janet" to me.

There never was a child who shewed so fully what the woman was to prove. The first time I saw her was one day when her father had fallen in with me on a cross road in the Piscataquis valley: that is far away, forty miles above Bangor in Maine. He was on his hay-cart; I was sitting on a log. We nodded at each other; and he, seeing my knapsack and stick, asked if I would not mount with him, which I did; and so, before long we came up to his cheerful, rambling great shingle palace of a house, where I had already promised to pass the night with him. We brought up in front of the barn, from which we had already heard shouts of "Coop! Coop!" Who should appear at a little three cornered window in the gable but little Janet, flaxen curls flying wild about her head. "Hurrah!" said Miss Janet "Hurrah!" said her father: "jump, birdie!" and, before poor cockney, I, well understood the order, they both rolled over and over in the hay. I have seen many a jump into hay carts,—nay, have made my share; but I never saw such a flight as that. And even then it was not the distance which seemed most surprising; It was the absolute promptness, so perfectly fearless:—

"Hers not to make reply,
Hers not to question why."

He said "jump!" and she jumped, not because she calculated the height, or had done it before, but because he told her to, and she loved and trusted him. That was little Janet all over.

Now, steadiness like that and readiness like that breed steadiness and readiness. It seems queer to me that I had never seen Janet before, I have seen her so much and so often since, I had not seen her long, before I found that I trusted her as implicitly as she did me; indeed there was not a man who worked on the farm who had not absolute confidence in the child, or was not sure of her promptness, punctuality, and affection. Nor was it men and women alone who felt so. The horses and the cows—nay, the pigs and the hens—all knew her cheerful voice and her ready attendance and her steady hand. Jotham said she could collar and harness that cross brute "Mad March;" that she would climb into the manger and put the wretch's collar on, and put the bit in his mouth, because she was such a lady. I know she could do it; and of course Mad March let her do it, for he could have eaten her, had he been carnivorous, and hardly know he had tasted food. But it was not because she was a lady, but because her easy confidence, as I say, created the same confidence in all.

Do you remember Miss Yonge's pretty story of Miss Keble! The little wrens trusted her so entirely that they came to pick the red berries which were printed on her muslin dress; and, when they found they could not get any of them off, they flew down and crept up under the skirt, thinking they should get at the berries on the other side. I have seen the little birds do that with Janet—not such wrens as those because there are none in Maine, but some little witches not so much bigger than an English wren, they knew Janet, even if she did not know their name, nor they hers.

The pretty picture Mr. Billings made of her just represents both sides. I mean she trusted the birds, and the birds trusted her. In the picture you see just how it was. This little whistler has fascinated him. He knows she will not hurt him; and it almost seems as if she were listening to him, and learning from him, as in the "Arabian Nights" and in the German fairy tales, the girls of the real blue blood understand the language of caterpillar, cricket, grasshopper, toad, frog, weasel, pussy cat, tom tit, ostrich, cameleopard, and all other vertebrates or invertebrates. Dear little Janet, she is as good a fairy as the best of them!

After the haymow flight, when she was as big a girl as Mr. Billings has made her, we had many a tramp together upbrook, through moose-wood and over mountain. I have seen her pass from rock to rock, on one of the ridges of Ktaahn, with no thought of taking a staff, with no kind of uneasiness, though she was just on the sheer edge of the precipice which you remember perhaps on the southern face of Ktaahn. I have seen it fifty miles away. Yes, and I have seen the child's father fell a pine tree a hundred and fifty years old, that we might walk dry-shod across the stream; and the moment it fell little Janet was the first to swing herself upon the trunk, to run across as lightly as one of her own little birds would, and in ten seconds was beconing and waving her hands from the rocks on the other shore. We could not hear a word she said for the rush of the rapids in the gorge below. Her father, who worships her,—as well he may—used to tell a story of an experience of theirs in a sort of outlaying station he had, half shanty and half lumber camp, just on the edge of the woods. Mrs. Trevor had gone up with him and Janet and the children; and they were to have a sort of picnic frolic for three or four days. But one of the little boys was not well; so their mother had taken them all home, leaving Janet to cook for her father, who had something in hand. Poor fellow! in the middle of the second morning, as he pried up a heavy sill from its resting place, the ground gave way under him, his bar slipped, and he and the log rolled down together in the hole he had made,—poor Trevor underneath, and his leg broken just above the ankle. Janet was with him in two seconds; but she could not free him, nor could five others like her. "She did not wait long," he said. Off she went like a bird, down to McMurtrie's pasture, a mile and a half down the intervale. Over the root-fence, into the pasture, and then, threading through the high ferns, she began to call "Dan! Dan! Dan!" Now, Dan was a vicious old stallion whom McMurtrie chose to keep ranging in his pasture and in the woods. When McMurtrie or any of his men wanted Dan, which was perhaps four times in a summer, it took a peck of salt, and lurings and chasings, lariats and lassos indescribable, to woo him and win him. And now this child—for Janet was still not woman grown—only called Dan two or three times, and down through the underbrush came the great hulking creature, glowering at her; and as she slowly walked up to him with a handful of raspberries, he did not turn away; and then and there he stood and she stood—she on a rough bowlder, he nibbling at the fruit; she rubbing his head between the ears, he whinnying with satisfaction that he had company. And at last when Janet thought the *entente cordiale* was attained she cooly put her little green scarf through his mouth, behind his great teeth, and, before he knew it, she had flung herself on his back, and was away. They were not long making the six miles to the village. As she came in by the saw mill, she met Mr. Kittredge. She told him her story; and in three minutes he and four or five other men were in a lumber-wagon on their way to the rescue. Kittredge told me this himself. They asked the girl if she would not go with them; but Janet said no; somebody must take Dan back to the pasture, and so she went ahead of the party. Poor Trevor was released in less than two hours from the time he fell.

But you want to know how Wildair first met him. It is John Wildair remember—not Taylor; Taylor is in Australia. John is Taylor's brother. That is just the way with you young people. All you care about is love making and the wedding. Now, I might entertain you for an hour with pleasant accounts of how the Trevors came into the Piscataquis valley, and how I came to be there, and of the origin of the Trevor family; and you would skip it all to see how the story turned out, and who married them. Only Helen, of all of you, would read about the early history of Cornwall; and she would do it, not because she wanted to know, but from love of me.

Well, John Wildair first saw Janet on board a Kennebec steamer, literally on board, if you will rightly consider the derivation of that term. John Wildair was sitting on the deck, at Bath, watching as the passengers came on board. And two men brought an old lady, in a chair, down the wharf and upon the deck; and Janet came with her, and wrapped her up warm, and coddled her, and made her feel quite at home. Then the old lady wished she had some of the oranges which a German woman was selling on the wharf; and Janet ran ashore to buy them. While the German fiddled about the change, the boat cast off, the captain's bell struck, and they had fairly pulled the gangway in, when Janet came running back with her fruit.

Did she stop? Not she!

"Please run it on again," she said: and the wharf hands obeyed her, just as Dan obeyed her in the pasture. And the little bird, as I called her before, ran right over the board, the boat moving the end along steadily as she did so, and sprang upon the deck, as perfectly unconscious as if she had been walking the floor. Years after John Wildair tried to make her remember it; but she did not remember it at all; said, indeed, there was nothing to remember. She said there was no danger, and consequently no courage; that the plank would remain on the boat fully five seconds, and the slowest women in Christendom could have crossed in two. Still John Wildair wondered when he saw her do it; and, as I believe, admired her then and there, that she did not spend ten seconds first in inquiries of the wharf men whether or no it would be safe to cross the gangway.

But John was destined te see her again far, far away.

Tom Trevor went to the war in the forty-seventh Maine Rifles. Tom was the wild-cat, black-haired brother that dared everything, and went everywhere. And after that horrid carnage at Bell's Ford, when the lists of the Forty seventh were printed, Tom's name was among the missing. Dead perhaps? Janet said, "No, not dead." She was sure he was not dead. If he had been shot, some man would have seen him fall, and would have told it, for they all liked Tom. No; Janet, with all her own clear sightedness, which is what Mr. Billings and I call "Confidence," pronounced that he was in a rebel prison. Her father would not hear of it; for, as I said, he worshipped Janet. But, because people are fain to obey those whom they worship, he had to do as Janet bade him before he knew it; and in fewer days than it has taken me to tell this story, as we say when we write in the Dime Series, Janet was in Washington, besieging Knapp at the Sanitary, and Stanton in his den, and Gen. Townsend in his, for some sort of pass that would carry her across the lines. Little good did she get of that. Of course there was no pass for her of any kind or sort; and they all told her, with great tenderness, that she would have done much better to stay at home.

But Janet did not go home, for all that. By this time they knew, and she knew, that Tom Trevor was in Richmond, in Hospital No. 21, where were our wounded prisoners. Whether he was there because he was sick, or because he was wounded, she did not know, nor could anybody learn; but he was there. What Janet did was to go up to Harper's Ferry. Then she turned up at Staunton and Lexington and one fine day, appeared in Lynchburg, quite comfortably within the rebel territory, very seedy and speaking very bad English and very good French. She called on all the ministers in Lynchburg; she waited till she could be sure they would not want her as a teacher in the Academy. Meanwhile she knit stockings like fury for the wounded; and in the hospital there was not a volunteer nurse as ready and careful as Janet, nor so universal a favorite as she. And so it happened that when, in the spring of '64, Butler struck in so suddenly at Bermuda Hundred, and fought the battle of the fog; and when the wounded began to be sent to the rear from the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; when Dr. Macgregor and Mr. Harris went down to Richmond with fresh spring vegetables for the wounded, Mille. Lacretelle, whom you and I know better as Janet, went with them, with express charges to look after certain wounded of the Twenty-ninth Virginia. Nobody could go in without Dr. Macgregor's pass; but he would take Mille. Lacretelle anywhere.

That was the way it happened that Janet, after she had carried to Adam Clement the stockings his mother had sent, and to Jesse Burton the headrest Mary sent, and the boxes of home baked cake to Jo. Stratton and Walt Victor, and the letters to twenty others, whom she found in one hospital and another, appointed herself to duty one day at Hospital No. 21, with a note from Dr. Macgregor to our good friend, Dr. Sample, who was in charge there. The note said that she was a perfect nurse, and could speak French and German well. Sample had little to do with French or with German, but he had no surplus of perfect nurses. And so it was, that, one morning when Tom Trevor was waiting for his breakfast of mush and molasses, it was brought to him, not by the nice red turbaned black woman who brought it Monday, but by a tiny little white woman in the full dress of a sister of charity. Tom hopped a foot off from his bed when the sister of charity turned round on him; but the sister of charity magnetized Tom also, so that his "Janet!" died unspoken. But from that moment, I can tell you, Tom began to get well.

So did John Wildair, who lay in the next bed; and so did all the Smiths and the Joneses and the rest, with whom this story has nothing to do. Never was there such a sunshiny place as that ward of No. 21, till they were all packed off, and sent back into the country.

And then! Why, by that time, Mille. Lacretelle had her way as perfectly as any red tapist of them all. Not Dr. Sample nor Dr. Macgregor could draw up requisitions with more formality, insist on precedent more precisely, or do as he chose more certainly, than could the French nurse. She never asked for anything that was not right; and, when she asked for anything, she asked as if she were certain it was to be granted. So the end was, that it always was granted. Tom Trevor was assigned to Lynchburg. Dear me! how John Wildair would have given his hand had he dared asked her to assign him to Lynchburg. And the only reason he did not dare was his fear that she would find out, by his asking, how it was a matter of life and death for him to go there. Queer human nature! He hoped she knew she was all in all to him; and yet that was the one thing he did not tell her, and was so afraid she would find out. Why was he afraid? Why? Oh! it is the old, old story. What if she did find out, and then moved Tom into ward A, and let Rebecca come into ward B. in her place, what would John Wildair do then, poor thing? So John Wildair did not say one word; and so he was assigned to Lewisburg, when they were assigned to Lynchburg.

Die of a broken heart? Not a bit of it. He did not die at all; he got well. He bribed a black brother to let him out of a window; and he stole a horse, and rode him thirty miles before daylight. Then he slept all day in a barn; then he stole another horse, and then another; and so he turned up at Harper's Ferry; and so he was in Battery Seven in front of Petersburg; and so he marched under Ord to Appomattox Court House; and so, when Janet brought poor Tom, still limping down to our lines, and hunted up the Forty-seventh Maine, John Wildair was in command, because he ranked every officer left in the field. And did not John Wildair tell her then how glad he was to see her!

Yes. And she was glad to see him! And John had her and Tom sent back to the field hospital in an old carryall, and in the evening came down to see how Tom had borne the journey. And after that he took Janet out to see the sunset behind the river; and they walked and they walked, and John told her how desolate all life had been to him since she and Tom went to Lynchburg, and begged her, by the love he bore her, never to leave him again, without saying he might come after her.

I don't know what he said to her; but I know, that, after the Forty-seventh was paid off, I married them both, and that there, according to rule, this story ought to end.

When Mr. Billings sent the painting to John to look at, and said it was named "Confidence," Janet asked if "Confidence" was not Latin for "Brass." But John said "no"; he said that it was a word which meant Faith and Love mixed together. And we hung the picture above the mantle in the diping room; and, as we sat looking at it, the brothers and sisters came in for prayers, and old Chloe brought in the little Donald. And old grandfather Trevor opened the old Bible he brought from Cornwall and he read:

"I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall by any means hurt you.—From "*Old and New*," for December.

New Advertisements.

ORDINANCE OF THE BOROUGH OF ROCHESTER, PA.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Town Council of the borough of Rochester, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That the owner or owners of any horse, mare, gelding, mule or swine, who shall permit the same to run at large within the limits of said borough, shall for each offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for each of said animals, so found running at large, the sum of one dollar for the use of said borough; and every of said animals so running at large shall be considered a public and common nuisance, and the High Constable, or special police, or any of them, are hereby authorized and required to seize and take into custody and impound every of the aforesaid animals so found at large; and if after four days public notice of said seizure by advertisements, posted in at least three prominent places in said borough, no person shall come forward, claim the same, and pay the said fine, and all costs and charges attending the seizing and keeping the same, then every such animal shall be sold at public sale by the Constable or any Policeman, having first given public notice as aforesaid, of the time and place of sale, and after retaining the amount of costs and charges, the officer making sale shall, within ten days thereafter, pay the balance, if any, to the Treasurer for the use of the borough, *Provided*, That upon satisfactory proof of owner-hip offered within thirty days after said sale, Council shall order a warrant to the owner or owners for the amount of said balance.

SECTION 2. The costs and charges to be collected under the first section of this ordinance shall be as follows, viz: For seizing and securing any of the aforesaid animals, fifty cents per head; for keeping any horse, mare, gelding or mule, fifty cents per day, and for keeping swine, twenty-five cents per day each. For advertising and making sale, in each and every case one dollar.

Approved February 8th, 1873.

ATTEST J. R. PENDLETON,
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Business Directory.

BEAVER.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

MONUTT, DR. J. S., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. april14'71-1y

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

MCKINNEY D., M. D., Physician and Surgeon: Office on Third street, opposite THE RADICAL building. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

BOYD J. M. & CO., Millinery, Dressmaking, and Children's Clothing, opposite Hurst's, Bridgewater, Pa. apr19-72

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

YOUNG J. G., Baker and Confectioner, Market street. Bread and Rusk delliverrd, if desired. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

PORTER JAMES, dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge street. jy29'70

BLATTNER C., manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, &c., Bridge street. au029-1y

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices, New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,'72-1y

BRISBIN MRS., Millinery, Fashionable Dressmaking, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, first door above Cross's store, New York street, Rochester, Pa. [oc27'71-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

BEISEL, MRS. M. L., dealer in Books, Stationery, Newspapers, Periodicals, Fancy Goods and Wall Paper. Diamond. se16'70

BEISEL H. B., dealer in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Diamond.

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

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SMITH WILL & CO., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, Madison street.

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NEW BRIGHTON.

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STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents. All kinds of Real property for sale and exchange. Northeast corner Sixth and Penn streets. Pittsburgh, Pa., and Main street, Beaver Falls. sept23'70

BRANCH B. W., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Rubber Goods, Trunks, Sachels, &c. Wallace & Cummings Block, Main street. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

MERCER, PA.

MCCANDLESS & MILLER, Attorneys at Law Mercer, Pa. ja6'71-1y

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CORNELIUS J. M. & CO., dealers in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport.

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Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber in Brighton township about the 15th of October last, a red and white muley steer, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law for estrays requires. JOHN ANDREWS.
Brighton tp., Nov. 5, 1872.

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Sheriff—John Graebing.
Register & Recorder—Darius Singleton.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Joseph Brittain.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGowa.
Counsel to Commissioners—Henry Hice.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
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District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock,
Robert Potter.
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Hiram Reed.
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S. J. Cross,
John Murray,
Samuel Magaw,
Henry Hice,
Mattison Darragh,
Benj. C. Critchlow,
James M. Smith.

TERMS OF COURT.

Third Monday of March, second Monday of June, first Monday of September, and second Monday of November.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev William H. Locke, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Monon Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German)—Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Borm, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 894—C. R. Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday evening in Conway Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. H. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. H. E. H. P., S. B. Wilson; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. J. P. Taylor, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. J. Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. L. MacGowan, W. M., R. Covert, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Roller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Albert Dilworth, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7 P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. W. H. Grim, W. M.; Wm. Bower, S. W.; J. L. B. Dawson, S. W.; S. M. Hawkins, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tillinson, S.; P. Martsolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres. John Reeves, Cashier.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock. Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Hints for March.

Look through the heads of the fruit trees and see if there are any cocoons or excrescences on the branches; if so, take them off and burn them at once, or the warm sunshine will produce in them living insects, to prey upon the tender foliage as it expands and check the growth and productivness of the tree. A wash of suds made of carbonic acid, soap and water should be applied to the stem and lower branches of the tree with a stiff brush, to destroy the larvie of such insects as may have made a lodgement in the interstices of the bark. A healthy tree should present a clean, bright, smooth bark. Remove all grass within one foot of the stem and keep the soil porous. The above remarks will apply equally well to grapevines.

Horses, colts and cattle that have not been well curried and kept clean through the winter, especially if not well fed, will now present a very shaggy appearance; the coat will be harsh the skin hard and tight, probably infested with vermin. A few applications of coal oil will remove the vermin, and some cake meal in their food will loosen the skin, making it soft and pliable; give one quart a day for two or three weeks, and meantime apply the curry-comb and brush. Farm horses that have been kept on hay through the winter should now have some grain added to their food to strengthen them for their approaching labor, meanwhile they should have some exercise every day; this should not be done by turning them loose to play, which subjects them to serious accidents, but by riding and driving, which not only gives them exercise, but accustoms them to being handled and keeps them under proper control.

Some horses after running idle a few months require a few training lessons to bring them under proper control.

Ewes that are about dropping their lambs should have special care—should be looked after every day, late in the evening and early in the morning. Many lambs are lost for want of such care. Every flock master should take a pride in having his flock look well; this can only be accomplished by personal attention which will always pay. Never forget the *dollar* interest in all farm stock operations. A farmer should take an account of his live stock every month, or at farthest three months, putting money value on every animal according to the ruling prices at the time. This will show him how much capital he has in live stock, and whether it is increasing or decreasing from time to time. It will also make him more careful to keep up its money value by proper care and attention; it will also afford him much additional pleasure. When looking at his team of horses he is at once struck with their cash value as per inventory, $600. When looking at his herd of dairy cows, $2,000, at his flock of sheep, $200, at his herd of swine, $200, of his poultry, $100. Here is an aggregate of $3,100 according to his own assessment which, if put to interest at 6 per cent. would net him $186, but by converting the grass, hay and grain, growing on his farm should net him in cash and manure at least one hundred per cent. If farmers would adopt a mercantile system of accounts, they would succeed better and always have the satisfaction of knowing how matters stood and regulate their expenses accordingly.—*American Stock Journal.*

German Hot-Beds.

We feel that, in giving some account of translucent cloth hot-beds, to be employed instead of the expensive glass frames in general use, we are doing all our gardening readers a service. We can vouch for the value of the "German Hot-Beds," having tried them very successfully many years ago. For forcing early melons, tomatoes, &c., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be tacked to boxes of any size required and cut to fit them. Little, rough, square boxes of the proper size and height, covered with the prepared cloth, can be placed over the hills in which tomato, melon or other seeds are planted, and the plants allowed to stand, without transplanting, until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off and packed away carefully for another season.

Take white cotton cloth, of a close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce white of egg separately, two ounces yolk of eggs, mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix with the former. Spread this mixture with a paint brush, over the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they are waterproof. The following are some of the advantages these shades possess over glass:

1. The cost being hardly one-fourth.

2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made.

3. They are light; they do not require watering; no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, or faded, or checked in growth; neither do they grow up long sickly, and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light.

The heat entirely arising from below, is equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from the manure and earth is condensed by the cool air passing over the surface of the shade, and hangs in drops upon the inside, and therefore the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected with cross-bars about a foot square, to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward flower seeds in season for transplanting.—*Our Home Journal.*

The Housewife's Table.

The following is a very valuable housewife'a table, which persons not having scales and weights at hand, may readily measure the article wanted to form any recipie without the trouble of weighing. Allowances to be made for an extarordinary dryness or moisture of the article weighed or measured:

WEIGHTS AND MEARURES.

Wheat flour, one pound is one quart.

Indian meal, one pound two ounces are one quart.

Butter, when soft, one pound is one quart.

Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one quart.

White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce are one quart.

Best brown sugar, one pound two ounces are one quart.

Ten eggs are one pound.

Flour, eight quarts are one peck.

Flour, four pecks are one bushel.

LIQUIDS, ETC.

Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are half a pint.

Eight large tablespoonfuls are one gill.

Four large tablespoonfuls are half a gill.

Two gills are half a pint.

Two pints are one quart.

Four quarts are one gallon.

A common sized tumbler holds half a pint.

A common sized wine glass is half a gill.

A teacup is one gill.

A large wine glass is two ounces.

A tablespoontul is half an ounce.

Forty drops are equal to one tablespoontul.

Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

Poultry.

Select out the hens and cocks you intend to keep, and fatten the rest. If you wish eggs in winter, provide warm quarters, and feed more or less animal food. Keep the henhouse clean, and see that the hens do not want for water.

CALIFORNIA farmers are already engaged in the culture of coffee, opium, cocoa, and tea, the planting of grapes, the mulberry, and the growth of silk, sheep and cattle raising, and wheat; and now they are beginning to plant cotton—an experiment that will be watched with much interest by every one.

CREAM FOR COFFEE.—Beat well one egg, with one spoonful of sugar, pour a pint of scalding hot milk over this stirring it briskly. Make it the night previous.

New Advertisements.

TRUE TIME FOR $1. 50,000 SOLD.

Magnetic Time-Keeper, Compass and Indicator. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveler, trader, boy, farmer and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior compass. Usual watch size, steel works, glass crystal, all in a neat OROIDE case. WARRANTED to denote *correct time* and to keep in order—if fairly used—for three years. *Nothing like it!* This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case, prepaid to any address, for only $1; 8 for $2. Circulars sent free. Try one. Order from the manufacturers. VERMONT NOVELTY WORKS, Battleboro, Vt. [nov6-1m

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OLDEST IN THE STATE.

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Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize Money, &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected claims. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. [sept13-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to me this day upon the estate of Ebenezer Hatch, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to me properly authenticated for settlement.

B. C. CRITCHLOW, Adm'r.

New Brighton, Pa., Oct. 7, 1872 -25-6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE MARTHA JANE McMURTRIE, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been duly granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Martha Jane McMurtrie, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against said estate will make known the same, and those indebted will please make payment to ROBERT GORSUCH, Ex'r.,

oct4-6t Service P. O, Beaver County, Pa.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF. THOMAS BROWN.

BAILIFF & BROWN,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM PIPE FITTERS

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ALLEGHENY CITY.

Agitators and Tanks lined by a new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe. feb17 71-1

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mar3'71-1y C. B. STEIN, Proprietor.

MELCHIOR HASLEY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS OF EVERY VARIETY.

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☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work.

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WELTY BROTHERS,

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RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL,

WINDOW SHADES,

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,

All Grades, all Styles and prices.

Our Stock of English and American Brussels embraces as fine styles as can be found in any market.

Special reduction to Ministers and Churches. apr3-6m

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Agents for James E. Stanbury's Celebrated BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

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CAN, BUCKET AND SHELL OYSTERS, ALL KINDS FRESH FISH, GAME, CANNED FRUITS, &c., &c.

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PRACTICAL, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.

WIRE WORKER,

Manufacturer of

DIAMOND WIRE WINDOW GUARDS,

Wire Window Shades, Office & Counter Railing, &c

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Wire Cloth, Sand Screens, Fire Guards, Nursery Stove Guards, Hat and Cap Stands, Bonnet Stands, Hanging Moss Baskets, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dog Muzzles, Sieves and Riddles, Flower Stands &c. Wire Figures, Fenders, Hat Trees.

All kinds of Wire Work on hand and made to order. Estimates furnished. [feb10'71-1y.

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We will present one of the above beautiful Chromos to each subscriber to either of the following papers:

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Address all orders to

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,

sept13 3m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT OFFERS TO AGENTS

Are made by *The Saturday Evening Post* and *The Lady's Friend*. A beautiful Chromo of the CHILD-PROPHET "SAMUEL," worth $5 00, is given with the Paper (subscription price $3 00) or with the Magazine, (price $2 50). Do not fail to examine into this offer, it is A GREAT COMBINATION!

Address for particulars, samples, &c., DEACON & PETERSON, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. dec6-1m.

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The Best Paper Every Way.

THE WEEKLY NEW YORK SUN. Eight pages, 56 columns. $1 a year or less than 2 cents a number. Send your Dollar.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

BORROWED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber, a SET OF CART HARNESS, on or about the 15th of October last. If the party having the harness in possession will return it without delay, and pay expenses, he will incur no further trouble. DANIEL BANARD.

Beaver Falls, Nov. 30, '72.—dec13-3t

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says; "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES,

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

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WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

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Call before purchasing and see

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CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Wall Paper,

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Also a Stock of TRUNKS.

My stock comprises all the latest styes and most desirable patterns, and having been bought for cash, direct from the Manufactories, I am enabled to offer greater inducements to buyers than can be found at any establishment in the county, in the line of Window Shades and Wall Paper. Where satisfaction is not full and perfect, we offer to the purchaser the privilege of exchanging. Before you buy look at our stock and compare our prices.

B. MULHEIM.

WALL PAPER FURNISHED AND HUNG, CEILINGS DECORATED, PANNELINGS IN WALNUT, OAK AND MAPLE,

Imitation of Frescoe work in plain tints, with Mouldings, Brackets, &c., done in the latest styles.

Orders left with B. MULHEIM, Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to.

mar8-tf A. G. WHITE, Beaver, Pa

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON FALCON CITY FLOUR.

100 " " "

15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.

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100 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.

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de27'70-1y—se15—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

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EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my frame house and lot on Ohio street, in the BOROUGH of PHILLIPSBURG, containing FIVE ROOMS with portico, pantry and a cellar underneath the whole house. The lot has a front of 65 feet by 245 in depth, is fenced, with good fruit, 20 bearing Concord grape vines, and a first rate cistern with chain pump, near the premises. Price $1,100—half cash, the balance in payments to suit the purchasers. Enquire of the undersigned on the premises.

sep13-6m. GEORGE G. GURTH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

BOSTON AND ITS DESTRUCTION.

A full, detailed and graphic account of the origin, progress, suffering, losses and incidents of the great conflagration. A rare chance for agents, as every person wants to know the full particulars of this great disaster. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

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FOR JOB PRINTING GO TO THE RADICAL OFFICE.

Dentistry.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. MURRAY, of Bridgewater, uses all the latest styles of plate for artificial teeth that possess any merit, and fills teeth with gold and silver in the best and most approved manner. He will do work as cheap as the cheapest, and guarantee the faithful and honest performance of every operation, or return the money. Give him a call.

feb4'70;1y.

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EAST SIDE BROADWAY,

Agent for WOOD'S MOWER AND REAPER.

dec25'68:1y NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Miscellaneous.

INSTANT RELIEF FOR THE ASTHMA.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint, completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time, for the last twelve years, and at last found a Remedy that gives INSTANT AND COMPLETE RELIEF, I have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that *it will do all, and more, than is promised for it*, and that persons once using will never be without it, as *as numerous others who have tried it can testify.*

It can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM L. BUECHLING, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any person enclosing $1, and ten cents for postage, and addressing CHAS. B. HURST,

nov18'70-1y Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

"HOW'S YOUR HEALTH?"

If you would be well and strong, study the Laws of Life and Health, by reading "THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH," the best health journal published—not the organ of any business or institution, but an independent, earnest educator of the people, in that pertains to the *preservation* and *regaining* of health. Only $3 a year; 20 cents a No.; and the

"ANXIOUS MOTHER,"

a splendid OIL CHROMO, price $5, given to every subscriber. Our Chromos are now READY FOR DELIVERY. If sent by mail, mounted and varnished, ready for framing, 30 cents extra must be sent for each picture. Agents wanted at once in every town. Cash commissions given. Address, at once, S. R. WELLS, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York. jan31-1m

J. M. FIFE & CO.,

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COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES of different styles and finish.

☞ The Designs are of the latest patterns and are highly approved, being chaste and beautiful in appearance. oc28'70-1y

"THE CHRISTIAN GRACES."	FAITH. HOPE. CHARITY.

"And now abideth Faith, Hope, and Charity; these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure, and tender, and beautiful, as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself; and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness, that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.

This rare and elegant $5 line and stipple steel engraving is SENT FREE to every subscriber to "ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873." Price of Magazine, $2,50 a year. Sample numbers, 15 cents.

LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for Agent's Confidential Circular. You can hardly show the "CHRISTIAN GRACES" to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. jan3-1m

IRON AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

I herewith offer for sale two of the best and most valuable Iron Properties in the State of Tennessee. One tract about 5 miles below Fort Donelson, containing

10,000 ACRES,

known as the "*Iron Mountain Furnace Lands*," with abundance of rich Ore, Wood and Limestone, and within ¼ to ½ mile of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, also including about twenty *Small Farms.*

The *other Tract* fronts a mile on the Tennessee river, near Fort Henry, including

8,000 ACRES,

part of which is rich river bottom, the balance covered with the best kind of timber, such as White and Black Oak, Poplar, Hickory, Maple, Ash, &c.; underlaid with the best of Ore. Both tracts are in Stewart county.

ALSO,

Two valuable Tracts of Timber Land in Houston county, one of 1,870 acres, within half a mile of the Louisville & Memphis R. R., and 1½ miles east of the County Seat. One other Tract half a mile west of the County Seat, with the Railroad passing through one corner, containing 950 acres. Both of these tracts have a large amount of White Oak and Yellow Poplar Timber, and well adapted for farming.

ALSO,

Several Farms in Dickson county, on the Nashville & North Western R. R.

Any of the above Properties are as represented, with good titles to each. Any of the above lands can be bought at one-half their value, and other good property will be taken as part pay if desired. For full description call on or address

C. BERINGER,

DEALER IN REAL ESTATE,

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$250 A MONTH, $250.

WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE. To make the above amount, selling BRIDE'S COMBINATION NEEDLE CASE AND PORTE MONNAIE. This is an article of absolute necessity with every lady, and pays a large profit. For Circular and terms address

PITTSBURGH SUPPLY COMPANY,

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BRUCE & BARKER,

HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO PAINTERS

GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND

PAPER HANGING,

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BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

We give especial attention to all kinds of Sign and Fresco Painting, and guarantee all of our work to give satisfaction, both in price and material.

mar24'72—1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE NEELY, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Neely, deceased, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to me. ROSETTA SHAW, Ex'rx.,

Petrolia, Butler county, Pa., or to DANIEL NEELY,

jan17-6t Baden, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—

STRAW.

The HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for OAT STRAW, on delivery, at the

dec6-6t ROCHESTER GLASS WORKS.

GENERAL NEWS.

—West Liberty, Muscatine county, Iowa, with a population of about 2,000, has not a single dram shop or liquor saloon, and has not had since it was incorporated.

—A narrow gague railroad is projected between Davenport and Iowa Falls. The farmers and others intersted in cheap freights along the projected line of this road are the principal projectors of this road, and purpose to take the most of the stock, and to own and control the road.

—The most remarkable chime of bells in this country is on the chapel of Notre Dame University near South Bend, Ind. It consists of twenty-four bells, the largest weighing 14,000, pounds, ranging through two octaves. It may be heard in its deep reverberations for twenty miles away.

—The Maine Editor and Publishers Association have passed resolutions against the proposed action of Congress requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers at the office of publication.

—The Maine prohibitory liquor law bill will be amended so as not to include cider.

—Texas, by the census of 1870, has 850,000 people. The State is rapidly developing.

—The New York *Times* is evidently very much disgusted with the condition of housekeeping in that city. At least it says: "The statement that housekeeping has become, for most people, intolerably expensive and difficult, is one which almost universal experience and observation will confirm. House rent is high; houses are inconvenient in arrangement and construction; food, as generally cooked, is costly and not remarkably healthful or attractive; servants are not readily procured, cannot be retained long, and are wasteful, unskillful, and egligent to a very annoying extent. Of couree this is not a statement without exceptions, which we are not only too happy to recognize. But the exceptions are few and far between."

—The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution, asking Congress not to open the Indian Territory to settlement until all the laws allowing land grants to railroads in the Territory are repealed.

—A Washington special says: The Spanish Minister, Polo, says that it does not seem to him that Spain will retrogade to despotism, and that a change in the Government will not affect the status of Cuba He considers Amadeus honest and liberal. At the Senate Department it is doubted if success will follow in case Rivero is to be the first President, although his qualificatons are conceded.

—At a meeting of the Chairmen of the Trades Occupations of the Centennial Amaversary in Philadelphia a report of the subscriptions to the stock was read, which showed large receipts. A letter was read from J. Edgar Thomson announcing that the Railroad Commitee would raise at least $500,000. A grand mass meeting will be held on Washington's birthday in aid of the cause.

—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of the 14th says: The Women Suffrage Association of this city must be in good standing in the Methodist church. On last Friday evening Bishop Simpson, the leading Bishop of the denomination, by invitation of the President of the Pittsburgh Women Suffrage Association, adressed the Constitutional Convention on women suffrage, and W. A. Davideon, D. D., will lecture this evening before the Suffrage Association on "Three Things Woman Must Have." The Association meets at 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, Maltby building.

—A resolution has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature applauding the action of Spain in becoming a Republic.

—Ray's steam tannery at Tyione Pa., was burned Thursday morning of last week. The loss will amount to sixty thousand dollars.

—On Tuesday of last week the books for subscriptions at London to the Japanese $10,000,000 loan, after being open only three days, were closed and it was found that $50,000,000 had been subscribed, and the bonds were almost immediately after quoted at three and a half premium.

—The Erie officials say the laying of the third rail will commence in the spring, and it is probable that a sum greater than the ten millions already raised would be necessary for the undertaking.

—At a meeting of the colored citizens of New York, action was taken toward securing the passage of a bill introduced in the Legislature giving to colored men the privileges and rights in that State which were secured by Sumner's civil rights bill. Several made remarks in favor of Cuban independence.

—After a discussion lasting four days, the Arkansas House of Representatives, on Friday, failed to pass the Civil Rights bill, which passed the Senate recently. Five Republicans voted with the Democrats against it. The vote stood 37 to 38.

—Coin in the U. S. Treasury, $63,750,000.

—The Potomac and Susquehanna rivers are rising again.

—The wooden-ware factory of William Brown, at St. Louis, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is $60,000.

—A resolution was introduced in the New York Senate Friday calling on the officials of the Erie railway to furnish, under oath, the different amounts paid for legislative action in 1872 for the passage of the Erie Classification act.

—A passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad going east Friday night ran on the track near Cleves, Ohio. A Pullman car was overturned and a number of passengers bruised, but none of them dangerously injured.

—The Erie knitting mill, at Cohoes, was burned Friday morning. The loss is estimated at $70,000, partially insured. The companies represented are the German, American, Home, North American, Phœnix, of Hartford, Commerce, of Albany, Hanover, Imperial, Hartford, Niagara and Atlantic.

—Mr C. A. Rarasbecker testified on Thursday before the Pomeroy investigating committee at Topeka, Kansas, to the effect that Senator Pomeroy authorized him to use money to influence the votes of Representatives Davis and Cummings, but that he (Pomeroy) furnished him with no money to pay them. He also swore he was authorized by Judge Horten to offer Representative Bacon $2000 to vote for Pomeroy, and that he made the offer and Mr. Bacon refused it.

—The St. Louis *Republican* of yesterday morning, refering to the minority report on the subject of the Senatorial bribery case submitted to the House on Thursday, says:—"It seems from the report that very important statements before the committee have been concealed from the public," and adds, that "The report will more than ever convince the people of Missouri that this investigation has been an exceedingly superficial one, and, in vindication of Colonel Bogy, a worse than worthless one.

—Ex-Governor Brown and James Gardner have written letters favoring Col. Snead's proposition to compromise with the State of Georgia on the part of the American bondholders, who propose to surrender nearly seven million bonds if the State will issue new bonds to the amount of $1,666,500, which they will take at ninety cents on the dollar.

—The millers' strike at Wheeling West Va., lasting several weeks, has ended. The nail mills of the city resumed operations on Monday.

—Mr. Charles E. Buckalew publishes a card denying the statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that he has been appointed attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at a salary of $10,000. He says there is not the slightest foundation for the statement.

New Advertisements.

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE,
Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

The new Boarding-hall (worth $50,000.00) is finished, furnished, and occupied. This school is well endowed, and placed upon an enduring basis. Its large property enables the Board to offer great advantages at small cost.

Total Expenses for Term of Fourteen Weeks, Only $62.

The Spring Term opens March 25.
For catalogue address
fe21-5t REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M., Principal.

R. W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
287 LIBERTY STREET,
feb21-1m PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET AN AGENCY FOR THE
New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

We are now prepared to offer MORE LIBERAL TERMS and GREATER INDUCEMENTS to RELIABLE men, than ever before during our experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business. No capital required. *We stand all losses and collect all paper at our own expense.* Horse, Wagon and Outfit furnished if necessary.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to men who can furnish THEIR OWN TEAMS. Now is the time to apply and get ready for the Spring trade.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
feb21-1m 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at March Term, 1873.

FIRST WEEK—COMMENCING MARCH 17.

Milton Brown vs S P Ross
J G Nye use vs Jordan C Nye
Daniel W Blackford vs Andrew Johnston
M H Jones vs John Graebing
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan
Hannah Cheney vs Wm E Cheney
Henry Wagner vs A J Welsh et al
T W Anderson vs Henrici & Leiz
John B McMillen vs Wm Garvin
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING MARCH 24.

George Graham vs John Conway et al
Jacob Stahl et ux vs James Porter
Walter Johnson vs John Wallace
Dennis Luney et ux vs Milo A Townsend
John W Cook et al vs John Allshouse
John W Cook et al vs Magdaline Shrek
Isaac A Haney et ux vs C W Taylor
John D Coffin vs Samuel J Cross
W M Duncan vs G L Eberhart
Wm P Elliott vs Wm Davideon's admr.
D Kaine et ux vs Wm Rogers et al
Stevenson & Wittish vs F Robinson et al
Commonwealth vs Headland et al
John C. Humphrey vs Blake & Fessenden
Alex Nickle vs P H Stevenson
Daniel Eisenbraun vs Saml C Russell
John J. Mitchell vs James H Gillis
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan
James Marshall vs John Wiley
Walter & Bro vs George Poe
Isadore Oesterle vs George Cable
John McCowin vs A J Cook
Elihu & Jonathan Evans vs Fallston Water Co
David Musser vs S M Gordon
Albert E Evans vs J R Harrah
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell
Bentley & Gerwig vs Chas Coale
Abelard Whisler vt G L Kensley
Commonwealth vs Alex Robertson
Miller & Trax vs T J Chandler et al
G S Fulmer & Co vs Tim McCarty et ux
Coy, Noble & Co vs Sylvester Hunter
Jas Frazier, for use, vs Jas Duncan
Coy, Noble & Co vs Thomas Pentling.
F W Williams vs G W Porter
Coy, Noble & Co vs R T Taylor
Coy, Noble & Co vs J E Crane
Coy, Noble & Co vs Noble, Angel & Co
S H Andrews et al vs Auburn Coal Co

feb21 JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

H. NOSS,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BEAVER, PA., Feb. 5, 1873.

Notice is hereby given to all Collectors of State and County Taxes for the year 1872, and all others that have unsettled accounts in the Treasurer's office, that their accounts must be settled up in full on or before MARCH 17TH, 1873. All accounts not settled at that date will be left with J. R. Harrah, Esq., the Attorney for the County Commissioners, for collection.

feb7-4t C. P. WALLACE, Treasurer.

BEAVER COUNTY ss:
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To Thomas J. Power, administrator of the estate of James M. Power, deceased, Eliza Garber, Matilda Day, W. A. P. Eberhart, Gilbert L. Eberhart, Albert G. Eberhart, Emiline E. Morton, Eleanor M. House, Samuel Owens, Eliza Vardy, Lucinda Mussick and Nancy Sawhill, heirs at law of James M. Power.

We command you and every and all of you, that laying aside all business and excuses, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be holden at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the THIRD MONDAY OF MARCH next, (1873,) to answer the bill or petition of Thos. J. Power, jr., for the specific performance of parol contract, entered into with Jas. M. Power, late of said county, deceased, for a lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, in said county, and show cause, if any you have, why a decree should not be made for the specific performance of the contract, in said petition mentioned, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, exhibited in our said Court, and to do further and to receive what our said Court shall have considered in that behalf. Hereof fail not at your peril and the penalty that may ensue.

Witness the Honorable A. W. Acheson, President of our said Court at Beaver, this 29th day of January, 1873. JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

[SEAL.] Attest:
feb7-3t C. WHITE, Sheriff.

G. L. EBERHART, Attorney at Law. W. L. BEDISON, Notary Public.

EBERHART & BEDISON,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO.
Represent in Beaver County
The Travelers Life & Accident Ins. Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
A SOUND STOCK COMPANY.
Assets January 1, 1873,
$2,259,945.48!
Issues both Life and Accident Policies. This company
Insures Against all kinds of Accidents.

By paying from $10 to $50 a year, an indemnity of from $5 to $50 a week during disability can be secured in case of any accident by which a man is rendered unable to attend to his usual occupation; and in the event of *death by accident* the same payments secure from $1000 to $5000 to his family.

To Mechanics, Farmers, and other laboring men we especially commend the subject of Accident Insurance. A small sum paid yearly will, in the event of a crushed foot or hand, or finger, a broken leg or arm, or any disabling injury, secure a weekly income of cash sufficient to support your family until you are able to resume your work.

A little money invested in Life and Accident policies would save many a widow and orphans from misery and starvation.

MEN OF FAMILY, THINK OF IT!
feb14-3m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. Meanor and M. A. Woodruff, under the name and style of MEANOR & WOODRUFF, has been this day dissolved. All the business of said partnership to be settled by H. Meanor.

HIRAM MEANOR,
Beaver, Feb. 7th, '73.—feb14-4t

ANNUAL STATEMENT:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

STATEMENT:

Dr. RECEIPTS.		
For balance in Treasury on January 1, 1872,	$10,391 59	
For cash received during the year 1872, as per Treasurer's account,	45,780 33	$56,171 92

Dr. EXPENDITURES.		
Assessors' pay,	$782 87	
Registering voters,	560 21	
Advertising and serving cer. of election,	14 00	
Militia enrollments,	61 35	—1,418 43
Auditors' pay—State, O A Small,	45 00	
County, J H Christy,	48 00	
Smith Curtis,	48 00	
W C Hunter,	48 00	— 189 00
Agricultural Society, donation to,		100 00
Interest on $5000 Railroad bonds,		300 00
Bridges—Building,	11,505 57	
Repairing and viewing,	2,036 14	—13,691 71
Commissioners' pay—Joseph Brittain,	678 00	
Samuel Torrence,	785 00	
H J Marshall,	730 00	
Daniel Neely	129 00	— 2,362 00
Clerk for Commissioners—John McGoun,		300 00
Counsel for " Henry Hice,		100 00
Commonwealth cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions,	399 63	
Constables' fees,	106 21	
District Attorney's fees—J R Harrah,	112 00	
" " " J H McCreery,	299 00	
Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners,	830 20	
Watchman at jail,	21 00	
Vagrants' lodging,	57 67	
Jailor's salary,	250 00	
Justices' fees,	55 42	
Witness fees,	295 81	
Physician for jail and medicine,	115 00	— 2,541 94
Court expenses—Constables' waiting on Court,	141 65	
Tipstaff,	63 00	
Constables' return and mileage,	298 95	
Court Crier,	169 00	
Jurors' pay—Petit,	1,690 98	
" Grand,	458 73	
Janitor' salary,	122 00	
" extra pay,	10 00	— 2,891 31
Inquests—Coroner, witness, jury fees, and funeral expenses,		283 75
Jury Commissioners' pay,	104 46	
" " Clerk's pay,	25 00	— 129 46
Sheriff selecting and summoning jurors,		156 40
Court House and Offices—Books, duplicates and stationery,	266 32	
Adv. Sh'ff's proc'n, printing, &c,	1212 50	
Box rent, postage, &c,	18 95	—1,593 77
Court House, offices and jail—Repairs to,	729 65	
Fuel, light, &c,	286 30	—1,015 95
Election officers' pay,	1,335 47	
House rent, light, &c,	131 60	
Assessors attending elections,	147 10	
Constables attending elections,	426 60	—2,531 37
House of Refuge—Support and clothing for inmates,	556 58	
Manager,	50 00	
Constable conveying inmates,	11 14	— 617 72
Hospital at Dixmont—Support and clothing for inmates,		689 25
Penitentiary—Support, medicine and clothing for prisoners,	199 06	
Conveying convicts to,	72 00	— 271 06
Poor House—Support of paupers,	7,025 00	
Directors' pay—Robert Cooper,	75 00	
Samuel Gibson,	54 00	—8,054 00
Prothonotary's fees,		71 18
Justices' fees—Qualifying township officers,	58 28	
Issuing certificates for fox scalps,	6 65	
Committing vagrants and R. R. tickets,	44 22	— 109 15
Taxes lost—Collectors' return of,	664 85	
Error in assessments,	31 53	— 696 38
Rent of military armory,		140 68
Express charges,		10 10
M & M Ins Co, for insurance on public buildings,		125 00
Attorneys' fees—Kuhn & Dougherty, (Com. vs James Harn,)		200 00
J B Clark, boarding jury, " "		35 60
Incidental expenses,		21 74
Amount of warrants issued during the year 1872,		$40,396 35
Certificates for road views,		544 90
Certificates for fox scalps,		82 75
Paid Teachers' County Institute,		160 00
" State tax and commission		5,689 15
" Redemption money on unseated lands		82 28
Abatement on tax paid before August 1,		1,527 90
2 per cent. commission on $45,779 86 tax received,		915 60
2 per cent. commission on $41,596 13 tax paid,		839 12
Paid outstanding warrants for 1871,		190 32
Balance in Treasury on January 1, 1873,		5,243 55
		$56,171 92

TABLE OF TAXES IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR STATE AND COUNTY PURPOSES; AMOUNTS PAID TO TREASURER; AMOUNTS CHARGED TO AND AMOUNTS PAID BY COLLECTORS; AMOUNTS REC'D FROM UNSEATED LANDS; COMMISSIONS ALLOWED TO COLLECTORS; BALANCES DUE BY COLLECTORS

TOWNSHIP & BOROUGHS.	Levy of 1872	Amt. p'd Treas. bef Aug 1	Amt. p'd Treas. bef Sept 1	Amount ch'd. to Collec'rs	Amount paid by Collec'rs	Unseated Lands.	Collec. Commission	Due by Collec'rs	Names of Collectors.
Beaver boro	1908 39	1448 56	30 29	466 90	343 16	1 60	....	122 14	*Lindley Anderson.
Bridgewater boro	1340 24	885 97	26 50	437 04	412 79	2 40	21 85	....	S. H. Laney.
Baden boro	408 10	220 29	....	176 30	87 82	....	....	88 48	S. Morgan
Big Beaver twp	1653 74	995 75	6 92	610 57	408 15	....	....	202 42	F. L. Patterson.
Borough twp	423 39	257 27	4 80	149 36	108 32	....	....	41 04	A. M. Taylor.
Beaver Falls boro	3031 00	1857 46	46 44	1608 82	488 18	44 52	....	1076 12	J. H. Gray.
Brighton twp	1302 43	949 92	26 25	283 82	134 29	1 52	....	148 01	*W Beacom
Chippewa twp	971 72	466 48	9 91	444 69	165 60	....	....	278 34	W. McConaghtery.
Darlington boro	153 43	64 23	6 70	86 46	42 09	92	....	39 25	G. W. Yankirk.
Darlington twp	2125 57	831 89	43 85	1177 24	810 37	....	....	366 87	J. C. Dilworth
Economy twp	1833 85	883 65	14 43	697 14	192 50	....	....	504 64	Thomas Whipple.
Fallston boro	666 36	446 99	16 61	169 62	103 59	49 76	....	16 27	*J. Longnecker.
Frankfort boro	190 20	104 99	....	80 62	....	....	....	80 62	*S. B. Vance.
Franklin twp	1033 86	793 29	11 96	187 47	147 07	....	....	40 40	M. Strohecker.
Freedom boro	749 98	324 42	38 35	377 99	102 30	....	....	275 69	Samuel Piersol.
Glasgow boro	201 15	45 12	....	153 96	36 97	....	....	116 99	Henry Camp.
Georgetown boro	373 10	109 59	81 63	181 89	....	2 60	....	179 29	F. S. Laughlin.
Greene twp	2025 71	1051 76	139 24	790 13	587 22	6 60	....	246 31	F. S. Laughlin.
Harmony twp	5690 10	5402 07	....	3 60	3 42	....	38	....	*Andrew Kotterba.
Hanover twp	2297 11	1246 95	22 35	963 50	455 61	....	....	507 89	Robert Harsha
Hopewell twp	1590 08	992 85	....	521 31	9 93	....	....	511 39	James Warnock.
Hookstown boro	256 73	171 53	13 71	80 98	....	3 60	....	77 38	F. S. Laughlin.
Independence twp	1225 49	760 66	....	430 32	190 34	....	....	239 98	J. C. Reed.
Industry twp	913 47	460 13	20 90	414 15	317 17	3 45	....	93 53	Solomon Dillinger.
Moon twp	1124 05	606 65	45 92	445 30	168 27	4 48	....	272 55	Samuel Patterson.
Marion twp	531 77	348 09	16 12	152 14	82 53	....	....	69 61	John Hickey.
New Galilee boro	214 88	126 82	5 20	80 62	76 38	....	4 02	....	A. Miller.
New Brighton (North ward)	1050 39	599 71	14 48	453 01	....	....	....	453 01	G. L. Eberhart.
" " (Middle ward)	1370 04	897 67	21 70	417 55	....	....	....	417 55	G. L. Eberhart.
" " (South ward)	937 07	625 53	2 64	299 54	....	....	....	299 54	G. L. Eberhart.
North Sewickly	1296 54	757 33	23 23	485 01	....	19 62	....	465 39	*A. Sites.
New Sewickly twp	1707 70	730 43	3 11	949 83	462 12	1 47	....	486 23	Robert Boggs.
Ohio twp	2010 22	1100 65	89 20	827 72	764 82	22 02	41 38	....	B. D. Johnson.
Patterson twp	148 51	117 77	....	24 61	....	....	....	24 61	J. H. Gray.
Pulaski tp	943 87	482 27	26 50	417 95	290 12	6 00	....	121 83	W. McClelland.
Phillipsburg boro	431 95	323 89	7 32	80 63	84 20	....	4 33	....	Robert Routh.
Rochester boro	2431 19	1517 80	32 52	913 50	409 00	9 62	....	903 88	J. M. Hice.
Rochester twp	727 72	452 45	17 73	245 25	225 81	7 20	12 95	....	David Mitchell.
Raccoon twp	1298 33	670 10	69 86	531 04	193 00	....	....	228 04	E. Barnes.
St. Clair boro	156 93	50 74	4 20	103 16	25 00	....	....	78 16	*Samuel Piersol.
South Beaver twp	1375 79	858 12	64 65	414 64	172 94	....	....	241 70	H. G. Barnes.
Totals	$49992 14	$30557 93	$1062 51	$17841 38	$7739 67	$187 38	$84 01	$9825 13	(*) Paid since Jan. 1.

C. P. WALLACE, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH BEAVER CO. FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Dr. 1872.			Cr.	
Jan. 1.	To balance from the year 1871,	$10,391 59	By amount general warrants prior to 1872,	190 32
	" amount received from unseated land,	112 03	" " general warrants for 1872,	40,806 36
	" amount rec'd from collectors prior to 1872,	6,147 99	" " road review certificates paid,	544 90
	" amount rec'd before August 1, 1872,	30,557 93	" " fox scalp certificates paid,	82 75
	" amount rec'd before Sept 1, 1872,	1,062 51	" " redemption money paid for unseated land,	82 28
	" amount received from collectors for 1872,	7,739 67	" " paid M L Knight for Teachers' County Institute,	160 00
	" amount redemption money for unseated land,	95 20	" " State personal tax and commission,	5,689 15
	" amt rec'd from D Ewing, Esq., for peddler fines,	25 00	" " of abatement on tax paid before August 1,	1,527 90
	" amt rec'd from Beaver Falls Cutlery Company, as donation on iron bridge,	100 00	" " of 2 per cent. commission on $45,779 86 received,	915 60
			" " of 2 per cent commission on $41,956 13 paid out,	839 12
			By balance in County Treasury,	5,243 55
		$56,171 92		$56,171 92

BEAVER COUNTY STOCK ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Dr.		Cr.	
To amount of outstanding warrants	$ 4 50	By amount of funds in County Treasury,	$5,243 55
To amount of outstanding bond	5,000 00	" " due from collectors prior to 1872,	2,272 08
To balance	13,995 96	" " due from collectors for 1872,	9,325 13
	$18,990 50	" " due from unseated land for 1872,	187 38
		" " due from unseated land prior to 1872	114 34
		" " due from Ex-Sheriff Grebing	848 00
			$18,990 50

[SEAL.] Given under our hands and seal of office, at Beaver, this 20th day of January, 1873.

JOHN MCGOUN, Clerk.

SAMUEL TORRENCE, HUGH J. MARSHALL, DANIEL NEELY, } Commissioners.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEAVER COUNTY IN ACCOUNT WITH BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Dr.			Cr.		
To Balance from the year 1871,		$ 82 17	By cash paid for support of insane paupers	$2,473 01	
" Cash received from County Treasury,		7,925 00	" " " out door paupers,	835 51	
" " " " John Small for support of son,		38 50	" " " temporary relief of the poor,	466 80	
" " " for one horse,		50 00	" " " funeral expenses of out door paupers,	98 80	
" " " " hogs,		13 00	" " " medical attendance of out door paupers,	286 04	
" " " " wool,		21 00	" " " nursing, boarding and removal of paupers,	118 12	
" " " in various ways,		25 47 —	" " " medicines for out door paupers,	33 61 —	3,411 90
		8,155 14	PROVISIONS.		
			Cash paid for groceries,	$330 92	
			" " flour,	188 08	
			" " wheat and corn,	169 47	
			" " potatoes,	67 10	
			" " bacon and beef,	128 65	
			" " fruit,	5 95 —	880 17
			IMPROVEMENTS & AGR'L. IMPLEMENTS FOR FARM.		
			Repairs to building, carpenter and mason work,	$ 49 00	
			Cash paid for brick and lumber,	39 06	
			" " carpets,	18 00	
			" " wall paper,	15 22	
			" " furniture,	11 00	
			" " hardware and tinware,	22 93	
			" " nails, &c,	24 71	
			" " farm implements,	26 03	
			" " harness and leather,	32 20	
			" " making brooms,	3 16	
			Cash paid for repair of farm implements,	5 90	
			" " stove fixtures, churn, &c.,	52 60	
			" " smithing,	53 27	
			" " lime, ashes and salt,	29 55	
			" " one team of horses,	425 00	
			" " fruit trees,	100 00	
			" " clover seed and plants,	15 20 —	917 25
			HIRE.		
			Male hire,	$539 01	
			Female hire,	171 31	
			Hauling,	14 00 —	7,214 32
			SUBSCRIPTIONS.		
			Cash paid for Presbyterian Banner,	$ 2 00	
			" " Beaver Argus,	2 00	
			" " New Brighton Press,	4 00 —	8 00
			MISCELLANEOUS.		
			Cash paid for toll and ferriage	$ 26 15	
			" " stationery,	2 52	
			" " postage and stamps,	1 20	
			" " Constable and Justice fees,	100 45	
			" " advanced by William Shroads,	52 65	
			" " p'd All'y. & Law'ce. Co's., support paupers,	37 25	
			" " coffins,	133 00	
			" " coal,	225 96	
			" " insurance,	112 00	
			" " threshing,	26 33	
			" " merchandise,	232 17 —	1,049 98
			SALARIES.		
			Wm. Shroads, Steward,	$700 00	
			P. M. Kerr, Physician,	200 00	
			Henry Hice, Treasurer,	50 00 —	950 00
			Balance in treasury, December 31st, 1872,		213 32
					$8,135 14

BEAVER COUNTY, ss: We, the undersigned Auditors of Beaver county, do hereby certify that we have examined the Accounts of C. P. Wallace, Treasure of said county; also the Receipts and Expenditures of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment; also the Statement of the County Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1872, and find them correct as they stand stated.

January 20, 1873.

J. H. CHRISTY, C. C. RIGGS, C. A. HOON, } Auditors.

D. SINGLETON, REGISTER OF WILLS IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF BEAVER, IN ACCOUNT OF COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1st, 1872.

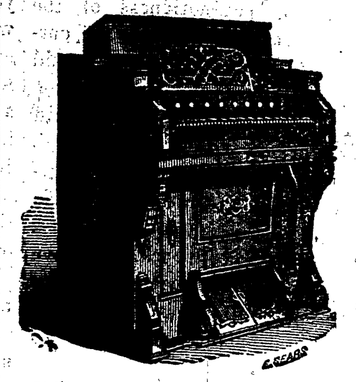
Dr. 1872.					Cr. 1872.			
Feb. 24,	To Col. Inh. Tax, Est of	Sarah A Sharp, dec'd	$15 00		Feb. 19,	By cash paid J Shafer, appr est of R Gonn, dec'd	$ 2 00	
Apr. 1,	" " " "	Wm Magaw, dec'd	61 19		July 23,	By cash paid C A Griffin, appr est of D Morgan, dec'd	6 90	
Apr. 13,	" " " "	Agnes Bradshaw, dec'd	17 46		Aug. 30,	By cash paid J W Caughey, appr'est of D Ikert, dec'd	1 75	
May 4,	" " " "	Alex Brown, dec'd	218 20		Sep. 30,	By cash paid J Shafer, appr est of M Bartholomew, dec'd	2 00	
May 21,	" " " "	Sarah Irons, dec'd	42 13		Oct. 20,	By cash paid J B Young, appr est of Wm Magaw, dec'd	3 50	
Aug. 1,	" " " "	Margt. Bartholomew, dec'd	71 70		Dec. 7,	By cash paid A Wynn, appr est of Alex Brown, dec'd	1 75	
Sep. 9,	" " " "	Margaret McClure, dec'd	25 00		Feb. 4,	By cash paid J B Young, appr est of S Calhoun, dec'd	5 00	
Sep. 30,	" " " "	Margt. Bartholomew, dec'd	2 28		June 22,	By State Treasurer's receipt,	325 00	
Nov. 11,	" " " "	Jane Slentz, dec'd	15 00		Oct. 3,	By State Treasurer's receipt,	85 00	
			$463 96			By Register's commission, $462 90 at 5 per ct	23 11	
						Balance due Commonwealth,	6 86	
							$462 90	

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—*Beaver County, ss:*—The undersigned having been appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, an Auditor to examine the accounts of the Register of Wills of said county, hereby certifies that the foregoing statement is correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

February 4th, 1873. H. R. MOORE, Auditor.

New Advertisements.

S. HAMILTON,
51 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Cheapest and Best House in the City.
The Largest and Best Selected stock of
Pianos & Organs.



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FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS GET EITHER A
DECKER & BARNES PIANO,
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANO,
CRAMER & CO. PIANO,
BRADFORD & CO
PARLOR GEM PIANO,
OR ONE OF THE CELEBRATED
Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs,
OR THE BEAUTIFUL VOICED
STERLING ORGAN.
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
We guarantee to sell
AS GOOD AN INSTRUMENT
As is in the market, at Prices that
DEFY COMPETITION,
And on terms to suit the purchaser.
Instruments rented and rent allowed to go toward the purchase.
For Catalogue and full particulars call on or address the Manufacturer's General Agents.
S. Hamilton & Co.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
nov29-6m.

ROCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,
thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Graebing,
Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar,
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry,	Daniel Brenner.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, V. Pres't
H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
E. KELBER, Sec'y. apr21-1y

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm situated in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., about six miles from Beaver, adjoining lands of Jacob Coon, John Nevill and George Dawson, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIX ACRES, eighty acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered; said farm belonging to the heirs of William Givan, deceased. The improvements on the premises are a good two story frame dwelling house 18x42 feet, containing seven rooms and cellar, log barn and stable, wagon shed, granery and all other necessary outbuildings; two never failing springs of excellent water in the yard, the whole farm well watered and well adapted to either farming purposes or stock raising. Fruit trees of all kinds on the premises. For further particulars enquire of Robert Givan, on the premises, or the undersigned, at his residence in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. CHARLES GIVAN,
nov29-tf. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES PORTER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of James Porter, late of Bridgewater boro., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. WILSON, Ex'r.
jan24-6t Brighton township.

THOS. KENNEDY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO WM. BUECHLING.
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,
FANCY & TOILET ARTICLES,
SPONGES, BRUSHES AND PERFUMERY,
PAINTS, OILS AND DYES.
Prescriptions carefully compounded